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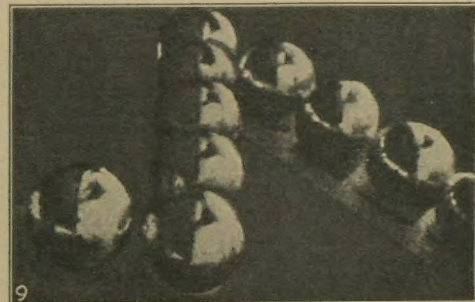
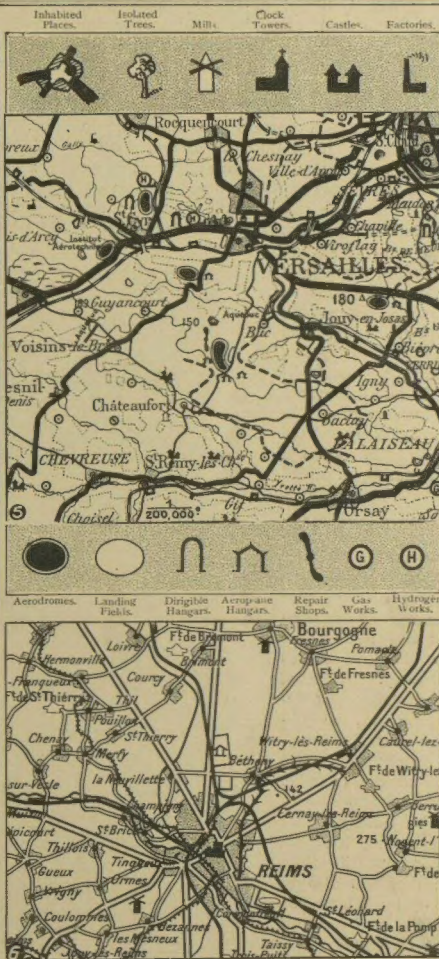
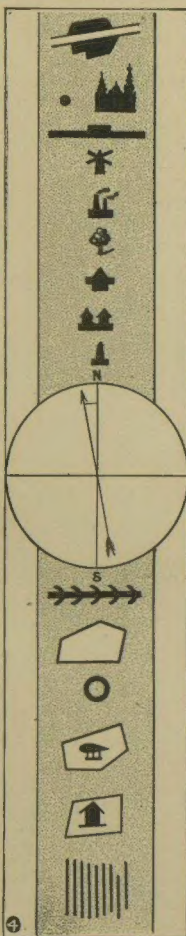
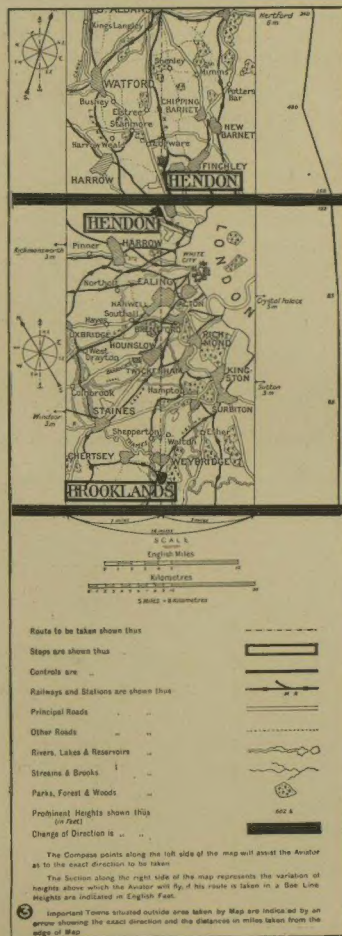
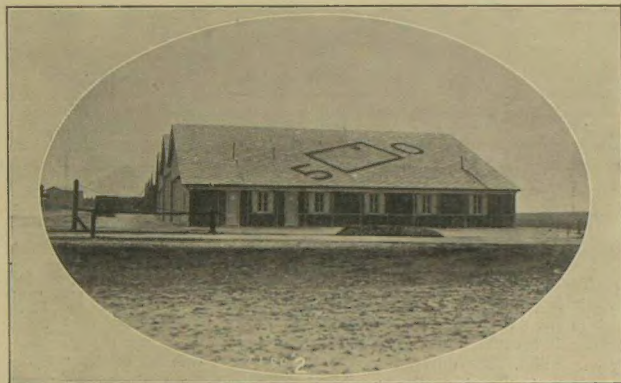
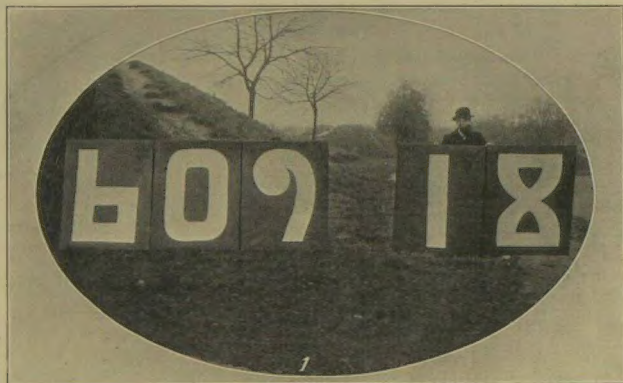


A DAVID FOR WALES ONCE MORE: THE KING PRESENTING THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE WELSH PEOPLE AFTER THE INVESTITURE AT CARNARVON.

In his reply to the Address from the people of Wales, read after the ceremony of Investiture, the Prince of Wales said: "The many links of the past, my Tudor descent, the great title that I bear, as well as my name David, all bind me to Wales, and to-day I can safely say that I am in 'hên wlad fy nhadau,' the old land of my fathers." The

Prince's Christian names in full are Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. After the Prince's reply to the address followed the religious service, and then came the three Presentations to the people, first at the Queen's Gate, then at the King's Gate, and finally to the people assembled in the inner bailey of the Castle.

THE GREAT AVIATION RACE: METHODS OF DIRECTING AIRMEN.



1. A FRENCH DEVICE FOR SHOWING AN AIRMAN HIS POSITION: HUGE FIGURES INDICATING THE DISTANCE OF A VILLAGE FROM THE LATITUDE AND MERIDIAN OF PARIS.
2. TO GUIDE AIRMEN BY DAY: FIGURES AND SIGNS ON THE ROOF OF A HANGAR.
3. FOR USE IN THE "DAILY MAIL" AIR RACE: A SECTION OF THE 22-FT. MAP PREPARED FOR THE COMPETITORS.
4. PICTORIAL SIGNS ON MAPS FOR AIRMEN: A KEY TO THE MAP SHOWN IN ILLUSTRATION NO. 6.
5. PREPARED BY THE AERO CLUB OF FRANCE: PART OF AN AERONAUTIC MAP OF THE ENVIRONS OF PARIS.
6. THE FIRST AERONAUTIC MAP MADE IN FRANCE: A SECTION OF A FRENCH MILITARY MAP.
7. POINTING NORTHWARD: THE BELGIAN CROSS-SIGNAL.
8. TO GUIDE AIRMEN BY NIGHT: SENDING UP A RED BALLOON LIT BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.
9. WRITING ON THE GROUND THAT CAN BE READ BY AIRMEN: SILVERED GLASS BALLS USED TO FORM FIGURES.

For the competitors in the great air-race organised by the "Daily Mail," a special map, 22 feet long, had been prepared by Mr. Claude Grahame-White and Mr. Alexander Cross. By the courtesy of the publishers, the Geographia Designing and Publishing Company, we reproduce a section of it. The compass-points to the left of the map show direction, while the lines on the right indicate (in feet) the variation in altitude of the country traversed. The arrows pointing outward show the direction of towns not on the map. The other illustrations show various aeronautic maps and signals, not necessarily used in the present

race. No. 7 is a white cross on the ground, with the name of a place. No. 8 is a red balloon lit within by an electric light. The portraits are those of airmen who entered for the "Daily Mail" race. They are (A) M. Besumont; (B) M. Hamel; (C) Mr. Cody; (D) Mr. C. P. Pizey; (E) M. Védrines; (F) M. Tabuteau; (G) Mr. O. C. Morison; (H) Mr. E. C. Gordon-England; (I) M. Pierre Prier; (J) M. Audemars; (K) Mr. Graham Gilmour; (L) Mr. Robert Loraine. Mr. Graham Gilmour, having been suspended by the Aero Club for his flight over Henley Regatta, was unable to compete.

Photographs Nos. 7, 8, and 9 are reproduced by Courtesy of the "Scientific American"; A, B, C, F, E, J, L are by Topical. Portraits marked D, G, H, I, K are of aviators using Bristol aeroplanes.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE Young Turks are amusing people. I do not say it merely flippantly; if the very title of "Young Turks" seems to have something faintly funny about it, this is not merely because it was bestowed on us in childhood by our nurses. Nor do I fancy that my own feeling is to be entirely traced to the experience of a friend of mine, who, after vast diplomatic excitement and social fuss, was actually introduced to a Young Turk, and found he was a very aged Jew.

No; the element of the fantastic which a European cannot help feeling in such Eastern experiments has a more philosophic root. If we smile at Eastern peoples imitating Western institutions, we smile at the Western institutions and not merely at the Eastern peoples: for Christendom has no more truly Christian quality, even in its degradation, than the power of laughing at itself. When a noble savage puts on a top-hat, we laugh; but we laugh at the top-hat, not at the savage. The savage is, in a sense, a successful satirist. He is proving how unfit the headgear of our highest society is for the naked and heroic human form. In the same way, we may feel the copying of our Parliaments a kind of caricaturing of them. But the Turks are the caricaturists. We are the caricature. Indeed, a certain sadness mingles with our mirth, which is more at our own expense than at the Orientals'. They have risen in the old human desperation and hope; they have fought with the old human valour and cruelty. And now, for their exceeding great reward, they also may be pestered by canvassers, and covered with pink and blue rosettes, and driven in other people's motor-cars to vote for other people's opinions. They also may use the letters M. and P. (I cannot write them in Arabic); they will also be hustled along by Whips into lobbies, wildly and weakly praying the Government "to take the Whips off" (as if they were dogs) and treat the matter as "above party." They also will yield to no one in their admiration for the Master of the Backwoods (who, they will be sorry to see, has left his place), but the sands will have run out, the last negotiations will have failed, the people's will must prevail, Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right, the Lords must be mended or ended, they will want Eight and they will decline to Wait, and in a general happy chorus of rhyme and reason, Westminster will continue to be Westminster—and Lambeth to be Lambeth. The Young Turks must not be offended at our lack of enthusiasm for Parliamentary oligarchies; whether we laugh or weep, at least we do not merely laugh at them: we weep for ourselves and for our children.

But there is another difficulty about the Young Turks. Western Liberalism has got itself entirely into a tangle about them, because Western Liberalism has got into a tangle about everything, especially about itself. Instead of preaching perfectly definite Liberal ideals (such as the rights of the most ignorant man or the sanctity of the smallest nationality), we Liberals have collected a kind of hotch-potch of all the notions, consistent and inconsistent, which we suppose to be humanitarian or novel; and the consequence is that when we try to apply them to a definite development

like Young Turkey, we fall into utter chaos and have no logical clue. Upon this particular matter, therefore, Western democratic opinion is breaking in two.

One set of Progressives seems to think that Young Turks ought to be allowed to do anything and kill anybody because they are Young. The other set of Progressives began by strengthening Young Turkey, but are now full of horror and astonishment because the Young Turks wish to go on being Turks. Such sages are distressed to discover that the young of this animal is not an entirely different animal. The Young Turks did not like Abdul Hamid; nobody did, I believe, except, perhaps, the dogs of Constantinople. But they do not like Christianity or small nationalities, or other such chivalric things, any more than he did. Dr. Parker damned the Sultan, and the Young Turks

that in the very same newspaper, almost in the very next column, was a furious pro-Armenian article, calling on all Liberals to keep peace with all the rest of the world, but to turn the Turk out, bag and baggage. The Gladstonian Radicals, in fact, preached exactly the same doctrine as St. Catherine of Siena. St. Catherine of Siena had only said some centuries before what was said in all the Midlothian Speeches, in all the Bulgarian Agitations, in the speeches of Mr. Clayden, and the sonnets of Mr. William Watson. So, in the most varying ages, amid the most diverse philosophies, Europeans have felt that the Turk is different from all other figures in Europe; that he is something alien and something perilous. And they are right. That is no justification for oppressing him; but it is a perfectly good reason for keeping an eye on him to see that he does not oppress us, or any of the small outlying parts of us. He is different, because he is rooted in a definite and different historic religion. I am sorry if you do not like the reason. It is the only one there is.

I will take here only one important point of political morals. The Turkish Empire is the only real Empire in Europe. All the others are not empires but mistakes; incongruous nations glued together by accident, like England and Ireland, or multitudes of minute nations temporarily led by a strong nation, as with Prussia in Germany; but in all these cases the life in the thing is national. An Irishman may be public-spirited for Britain, but he could only be patriotic for Ireland. A Hungarian may be an Austrian politician, but he could only be a Hungarian patriot. But the Turks are Imperialists, by long history, by living situation, and by living faith. They have not had in history a fixed boundary by agreement with their neighbours under a Common Moral Scheme. They have had nothing to spread but a great military despotism and a great militant creed: and they have nothing to do but to spread them. They had no sacred ancestral soil, from the edges of which aliens could be waved away. They had only a sacred, world-sweeping faith into which aliens must be forcibly or willingly absorbed. They were a true empire; and an empire is only an enormous raid. Turkey is encamped in Europe: it is a commonwealth of tents, not a commonwealth of houses. In the long romantic history of the Moslem rush out of the East, a historian might find a hundred occasions for speaking of Turkish heroism, of Turkish fanaticism, of Turkish devotion and piety, of Turkish statecraft and culture; but it would never really occur to him to speak of Turkish patriotism. We talk of "Turkey in Europe" as we might talk of "Turkey in the Moon"; as if Turkey were a sort of outbreak like measles. This attitude will not be altered merely because Turks are Young Turks; merely because they have learned to call the power of the strongest "the Survival of the Fittest"; merely because they despise our creed as Nationalists, instead of hating it as Moslems. They will oppress the Albanians, and all small Christian nationalities, because a small nationality is an idea they cannot comprehend. The Cross of St. George, whether in Greece or England, is a thing of strict lines, and fixed. But the Crescent, as its name implies, can do nothing but wax or wane.



THE MEN BEHIND THE AGADIR INCIDENT: THE BROTHERS MANNESMANN.
OWNERS OF "IMPORTANT GERMAN INTERESTS" IN MOROCCO.

The German firm that was mainly concerned in the Agadir incident is that of the well-knowns Gebrüder Mannesmann, steel and iron manufacturers, of Wenscheid, in Westphalia, a remarkable combination of brothers, each of whom is an expert in some special branch of the business. The five brothers, Reinhard, Karl, Otto, Alfred, and Hermann, are types of the German business-men whose energy and pushfulness have done so much to develop their country as a world power. One of the brothers, Reinhard, is an expert in mines, and it was he who obtained from the Sultan Abdul Aziz of Morocco the mining concessions which formed the chief basis of Germany's claim to protect her interests in Morocco. The importance of their mining operations, it is said, lies in the fact that the German iron and steel industry is seeking new sources of ore, owing to the diminution of the home supply; and great firms like the Krupp of Essen are associated with the Mannesmanns in these mining interests. The Mannesmanns brothers also own farming, ranch, and plantation concessions in Morocco, including a model farm near Casablanca 65,000 acres in extent.

dethroned him; but not with the intention (even had it been possible) of offering the throne to Dr. Parker.

The Young Turks, I presume, wish to pursue—if possible, with Western information and business methods—their own ancient, traditional, and extraordinary way of going on. And it is because we do not face or feel what the Turkish tradition is that we are all in a muddle about it. Yet there is a Turkish tradition that puzzles and defies Europe age after age. I remember, about the time of the last protests for the persecuted Armenians, reading in a good Radical paper a review of the life of St. Catherine of Siena. The reviewer did full, if rather patronising, justice to the moral beauties of that great mystic, and then remarked in a tone of deep pain and shame that St. Catherine (so kind-hearted in many ways) had, alas! implored a turbulent young man to leave off fighting everybody, or, if he must fight somebody, to go out and fight the Turks. This, according to the newspaper, was awful and antique bigotry. And I remember

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. L.N.A.

THE SITE SELECTED FOR LONDON'S MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD.

The announcement has been made this week that the Mansion House Fund Committee have finally decided on the site for the erection of the London Memorial to King Edward, fixing on the Piccadilly end of the Broad Walk in the Green Park as the best place. A statue is also to be erected in the East-End on a site to be chosen.



Photo. Sport and General.

THE DEPUTATION OF WELSH QUARRYMEN AND BREEDERS PRESENTING A WELSH TERRIER TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"Gwen," the dog presented to the Prince of Wales in commemoration of his Investiture by the quarrymen and breeders of Welsh terriers in North Wales, was bred by a Blaenau Ffestiniog quarryman and selected in competition. The gift was made at Plas Machynlleth, Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest's seat, during the royal visit there.



AGADIR, WITH ITS CITADEL ON THE HILL, AND THE VILLAGE OF FOUNTI.

Agadir as an anchorage is open to westerly winds, and harbour works or jetties will be difficult to construct. Founti is a fishing hamlet nearer the sea. The white building shown serves as a watch and toll port for the vessels that occasionally anchor off the place. The town of Agadir is closed in all round by walls with one gate, and the name means "a place surrounded by walls." It was founded in 1500 by a Portuguese noble, who built a castle there to protect his fishery. It is garrisoned nowadays by a few ragged soldiers, and has about 600 inhabitants.



Photo. Central News.

"MIDDLE SUNDAY" AT BISLEY: THE BISHOP OF SINGAPORE OFFICIATING.

At Bisley, as of old at Wimbledon, it is the practice each year on the Sunday half-way through the camp fortnight ("Middle Sunday") to hold a great church service, at which a preacher of eminence officiates, in the huge bell-tent used for camp meetings on other days, and social gatherings and smoking concerts at night.



Photo. Record Press.

THE PENN TABLET, UNVEILED IN ALL HALLOWS BARKING.

William Penn, the founder of the sect of Quakers, in whose honour Charles II. named Pennsylvania in America, was born in London on Tower Hill. Close at hand is the Church of All Hallows Barking; and there, last week, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, a bronze memorial tablet presented by the Pennsylvania Society of New York was unveiled.

SWEPT OFF THE EARTH BY FIRE: SCENES OF THE CANADIAN HOLOCAUST.

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF DR. ALFRED SIMON.



1. IN THE DISTRICT WHERE MEN FOUGHT FOR PLACES IN THE BOATS FOR THEIR FAMILIES: A LAKE NEAR SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONTARIO.
2. WHERE MANY FLYING FROM THE FLAMES PERISHED BY WATER: A LANDING-STAGE AND CANOES ON LAKE PORCUPINE.
3. THE LINE BY WHICH RELIEF-TRAINS BROUGHT HELP: KELSO "STATION," CONSISTING OF TWO RAILWAY COACHES.
4. ONE OF THE FOURTEEN SILVER-MINES DESTROYED: THE DOME MINE, SHOWING THE SHAFT WHERE THIRTY MEN PERISHED.

5. TYPICAL MINERS OF NORTHERN ONTARIO: MEN AT HILL'S LANDING, NEAR PORCUPINE.
6. TOTALLY DESTROYED: THE MANAGER'S HOUSE AT THE DOME MINE.
7. ONE OF THE SEVEN TOWNSHIPS TOTALLY DESTROYED: POTTSVILLE, PORCUPINE LAKE, SHOWING (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) THE "MINT" (QUICK-LUNCH SHOP), BANK MANAGER'S HOUSE, BANK, AND HOSPITAL.

8. AT ONE OF THE BURNED-OUT TOWNSHIPS: THE INTERIOR OF THE BAR AT POTTSVILLE.
9. A SIGN OF THE FIRE PERIL IN WOODED LANDS: THE FOREST-FIRE ALARM-BELL AT PORCUPINE.
10. THE HOMES OF THE STAFF AT DOME MINE: MINERS WITH A PET BEAR.
11. THE FATAL FIRE-MEDIUM: THE END OF A ROAD IN DENSE FOREST WITHIN A MILE OF SOUTH PORCUPINE.

The worst forest fire in Northern Ontario swept off the face of the earth the towns of South Porcupine, Pottsville, Kelso, Big Dome, West Dome, Cochrane, and Aura Lake, and totally destroyed fourteen new silver-mines. The number of lives lost was first estimated at something between three and four hundred, and about four thousand people were rendered homeless. Later reports placed the number of dead at about one hundred. When the fire attacked the townships, the inhabitants rushed for safety into the lakes, and men fought for places in the boats for their women and children. Some were carried into safety by

the boats, but many were drowned, as the water on the lakes was very rough. In the mining districts men took refuge in the shafts, where many were burnt. The district devastated by the fire is a thickly wooded country of several hundred square miles to the west of the railway known as the "Temiscaming" and Northern Ontario Railway, a line some 250 miles long, running from North Bay, on the Canadian Pacific, to Cochrane, the junction point of the national transcontinental division of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Relief-trains with tents, blankets, and provisions were hurried into the district as fast as possible.

THE SCOURGE OF CANADA: FIGHTING A FOREST FIRE.

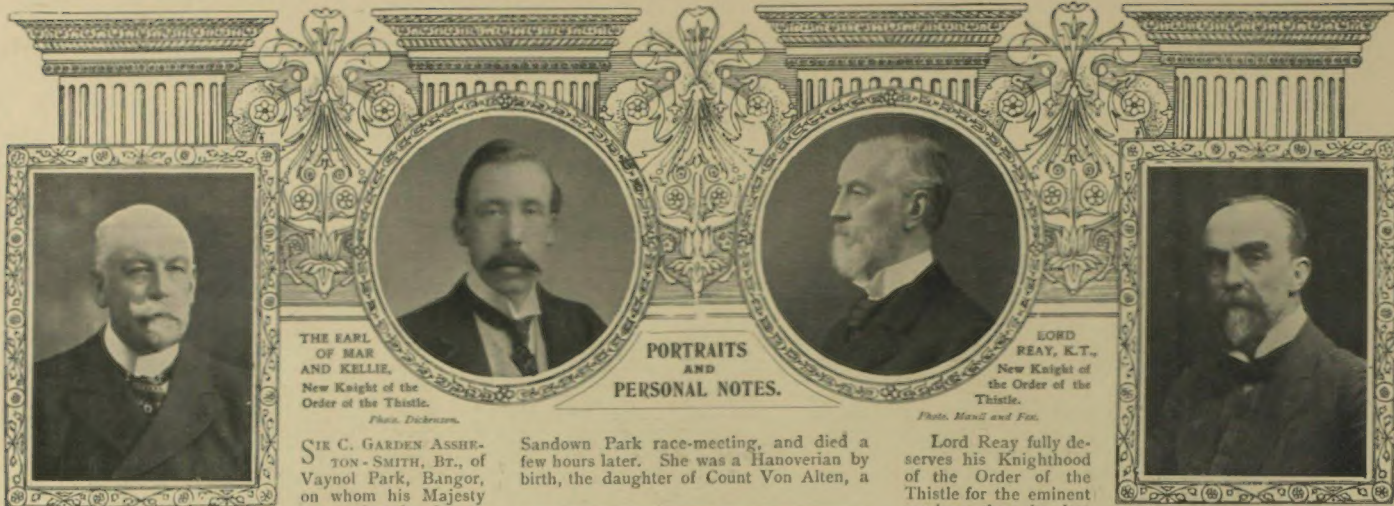
DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



STOPPING ONE CONFLAGRATION BY ANOTHER: THE "BACK-FIRING" METHOD OF CHECKING A FOREST FIRE IN AMERICA.

The great forest fires that have recently taken place in Northern Ontario have drawn attention to what may truly be called "the scourge of Canada," and to the means employed by the dwellers in forest regions for fighting the flames. One of the methods used in stopping a forest fire in America is to dig a trench around it, but often the flames are so fierce, and are fanned by such a strong wind, that they leap over the intervening space. A good way

of preventing this is to build another fire inside the trench, and allow it to burn on and meet the fire that is approaching. Thus the hottest point of the conflagration is concentrated where the two fires meet, and in many cases it exhausts itself within the cleared area. By this plan, which is known as "back-firing," the advance of one conflagration is effectually checked by the ignition of another.



THE EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE.
New Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
Photo. Dickson.

PORTRAITS
AND
PERSONAL NOTES.

LORD REAY, K.T.
New Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
Photo. Maniff and Fox.

SIR WILLIAM GOSCOMBE JOHN, R.A.,
Knighthood at Bangor.
Photo. Lafayette.

SIR CHARLES ASSHETON-SMITH, Bt.,
Made a Baronet in Connection with the Royal Visit to Wales.
Photo. Bassano.

family. He assumed his present name six years ago. Sir Charles Assheton-Smith is a Deputy Lieutenant for Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, and an Alderman of Carnarvonshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1908.

The Earl of Mar and Kellie joins the Order of the Thistle as Premier Viscount and Baron of Scotland. He has been a Representative Peer for Scotland since 1902, and is Lord Lieutenant of Clackmannan and the head of the great House of Erskine. He is in his forty-sixth year and succeeded to his title in 1888.



FIELD-MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.
Appointed British Agent and Consul General in Egypt.
Photo. Bourne and Shepherd, India.



THE LATE MR. T. E. CRISPE, K.C.,
Barrister and Author.
Photo. Bassano.

member of an old Oxfordshire family, and a well-known leader at the Bar. He was a member of the Middle Temple of between thirty and forty years' standing, and practised on the South-Eastern Circuit. His "Reminiscences of a K.C." attracted wide attention.

The beneficent activities of the Very Reverend Dr. Hermann Adler, the late Chief Rabbi "of the United Hebrew congregations of the British Empire," were manifold. He was a member of both the King Edward Hospital Fund and the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, and Vice-President of the Mansion House Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor. Dr. Adler was in his seventy-third year.



PROFESSOR SIR EDWARD ANWYL,
Knighthood at Bangor.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

A very wide circle in Society has been thrown into mourning by the death of Louise, Duchess of Devonshire. She was taken suddenly ill at

Sandown Park race-meeting, and died a few hours later. She was a Hanoverian by birth, the daughter of Count Von Alten, a



THE LATE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.
One of the Greatest Leaders of English Society.
Photo. Poul.

nobleman of very ancient pedigree. At the age of twenty she married the seventh Duke of Manchester, by whom she had two sons



THE LATE DR. HERMANN ADLER, D.D.
Photo. Russell.

Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire.

and three daughters. After two years of widowhood, in 1892 she married the late Duke of Devonshire, then Marquess of Hartington, with whom on several occasions she entertained King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and their present Majesties, at Chatsworth.

Lord Reay fully deserves his Knighthood of the Order of the Thistle for the eminent services that he has rendered to the State in many capacities. Governor of Bombay, Under-Secretary for India, Chairman of the London School Board, President of the Royal Asiatic Society and University College, London, President of the British Academy—he has in his seventy-two years played many parts and always well.

Sir George Herbert Murray, who is retiring from the office of Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, the highest Home Civil Service appointment under the Crown, has held it since 1903.

Born in 1843 and educated at Harrow, he has served as Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone and to Lord Rosebery during their Premierhips, and also as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and Secretary to the Post Office. Sir George Murray is to reorganise the finances of the South African Union.

Lord Cranbrook, who died last week, was the second Earl of his line, and succeeded to the title in 1906 in succession to his father, who as Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, was a very prominent Conservative in the House of Commons, and as Earl of Cranbrook served as a Cabinet Minister under Lord Beaconsfield and the late Lord Salisbury. The deceased Earl was born in 1839, and for twenty years was M.P. for Rye and Mid-Kent.

Special honour is done to learning in Wales by the King's bestowal of the honour of knighthood on Professor Sir Edward Anwyl, the distinguished Oxford scholar, who is Chairman of the Central Board of Education for Wales, and Professor of Welsh and Comparative Philology at Aberystwith. He is in his thirty-sixth year.

It was only in keeping with the fitness of things that his Majesty should have knighted the distinguished Welshman and Royal Academician who designed the beautiful regalia for the Investiture ceremony at Carnarvon Castle. Sir William Goscombe John, who was born at Cardiff fifty-one years ago, received the honour at Bangor College.

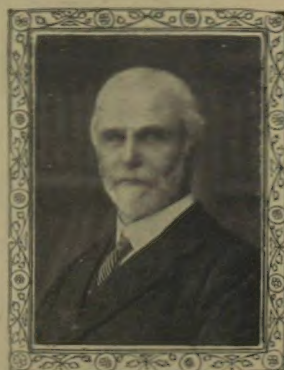
After declaring the new buildings of the University College of North Wales at Bangor open, his Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Henry Lewis, Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the College. There was a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm as the sword was laid on Sir Henry's shoulder.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR G. H. MURRAY, G.C.B.,
Who is Retiring as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.
Photo. Vandyk.



THE LATE EARL OF CRANBROOK,
Son of a Veteran Conservative Statesman.
Photo. Maniff and Fox.



SIR HENRY LEWIS,
Knighthood at Bangor.
Photo. Wickers.

GEMS OF ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE: FAMOUS CHURCHES OF BELGIUM.



1. DATING FROM THE YEAR 968: LIÈGE CATHEDRAL.
4. CONTAINING TWO PICTURES BY VAN DYCK: THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. AUBIN AT NAMUR.
7. ONE OF THE FINEST GOTHIC BUILDINGS IN EUROPE: THE CATHEDRAL AT ANTWERP, AND THE PLACE VERTE.

2. AT BELGIUM'S FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE: THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL AT OSTEND.
5. THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF TOURNAI: NOTRE DAME.
8. CONTAINING RUBENS' PICTURE OF "THE LAST SUPPER": THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ROMBAUD AT MALINES.
9. BUILT IN 1273: THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. GUDULE AT BRUSSELS.

3. OF THE NINTH CENTURY: THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. BAVON AT GHENT.
6. IN THE CAPITAL OF HAINAULT: THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. WAUDRU AT MONS.
10. OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY: THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. SAUVEUR AT BRUGES.

Belgium is famous for its beautiful churches. Liège Cathedral, which dates from the year 968, is noted for its beautiful pulpit. The cathedral of St. Bavon at Ghent, which dates from the ninth century, contains many fine examples of the Old Masters. In the cathedral at Namur are the "Crucifixion" and "Visitation" by Van Dyck. The bishopric of Tournai, a town famed for its tapestry, was founded in 484. The cathedral at Mons is a Gothic building

of the fifteenth century. Antwerp Cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture, has masterpieces by Rubens and Murillo. St. Rombaud's Cathedral at Malines has a tower 320 feet in height. The cathedral of St. Gudule at Brussels is famous for its painted glass, statues, and finely carved pulpit. In St. Sauveur's, Bruges, the chapel ambulatory and the choir chapels are marvels. — (See Article on Page 170)

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FIRST GREAT PUBLIC CEREMONY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



PASSING THE BANNERS OF THE WELSH DRAGON AND THE WHITE WOLFHOUND: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ON HIS WAY TO THE CHAMBERLAIN'S TOWER, CARNARVON CASTLE, TO ROBE FOR HIS INVESTITURE.

The Prince, wearing midshipman's uniform, entered the Castle by the Water Gate and proceeded to the Eagle Tower: therefrom he wended his way in procession to the Chamberlain's Tower, over the entrance of which Sir Herbert Lloyd Williams-Wynn, bearing the Standard of the Welsh Dragon, and Sir Martine Lloyd, bearing the Standard of the White Wolfhound, mounted guard. As the Prince was passing from the Eagle Tower to his robing-room in the

Chamberlain's Tower, the band played the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales," while the Welsh Choir, which was placed beneath the shadow of Queen Eleanor's great gate, filled the Castle with the sound of the Prince of Wales's anthem sung in Welsh. The Prince was supported on his right hand by Lord Plymouth and on his left by Lord Kenyon, while Chester Herald immediately preceded him.

The Investiture of the Prince of Wales with Mantle, Sword, Chaplet, Ring, and Golden Rod: The Scene of the Ceremony.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY; THE INITIAL AND BORDER FAITHFULLY COPIED FROM THE MANUSCRIPT AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



WHERE, TRADITION TELLS US, THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES WAS BORN, AND WHERE THE NINETEENTH HAS BEEN INVESTED: CARNARVON CASTLE; WITH THE INITIAL AND OTHER ILLUMINATIONS OF THE LETTERS PATENT HANDED TO HENRY, SON OF JAMES I., AT HIS INVESTITURE AS PRINCE OF WALES—PROBABLY THE ONLY EXISTING ILLUSTRATION OF SUCH AN INVESTITURE.

The order of ceremonial set out that the Prince of Wales should be invested in Carnarvon Castle on July 13 with Mantle, Sword, Chaplet, Ring, and Golden Rod, and handed the letters patent. Carnarvon Castle is traditionally the birthplace of Edward II., the first English Prince of Wales. When arranging the ceremony of last week those concerned consulted the records of the Investitures of Henry V., Henry, son of James I., and Charles, son of James I. The Border of our photograph of the scene of the Investiture of King George's eldest son shows the miniature of

King James I. handing the patent of creation to his son Henry, in 1610, and other illuminations from the letters patent of that Prince of Wales, which are at the British Museum (Additional MS. 36,932). The Arms are those of the King, the Prince, the Principality of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall, and the Earldom of Chester. It is probable that the miniature here reproduced is the only illustration of an Investiture of an English Prince of Wales that is at present in existence.

THE KING CONFIRMING MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CUSTODY OF THE CASTLE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



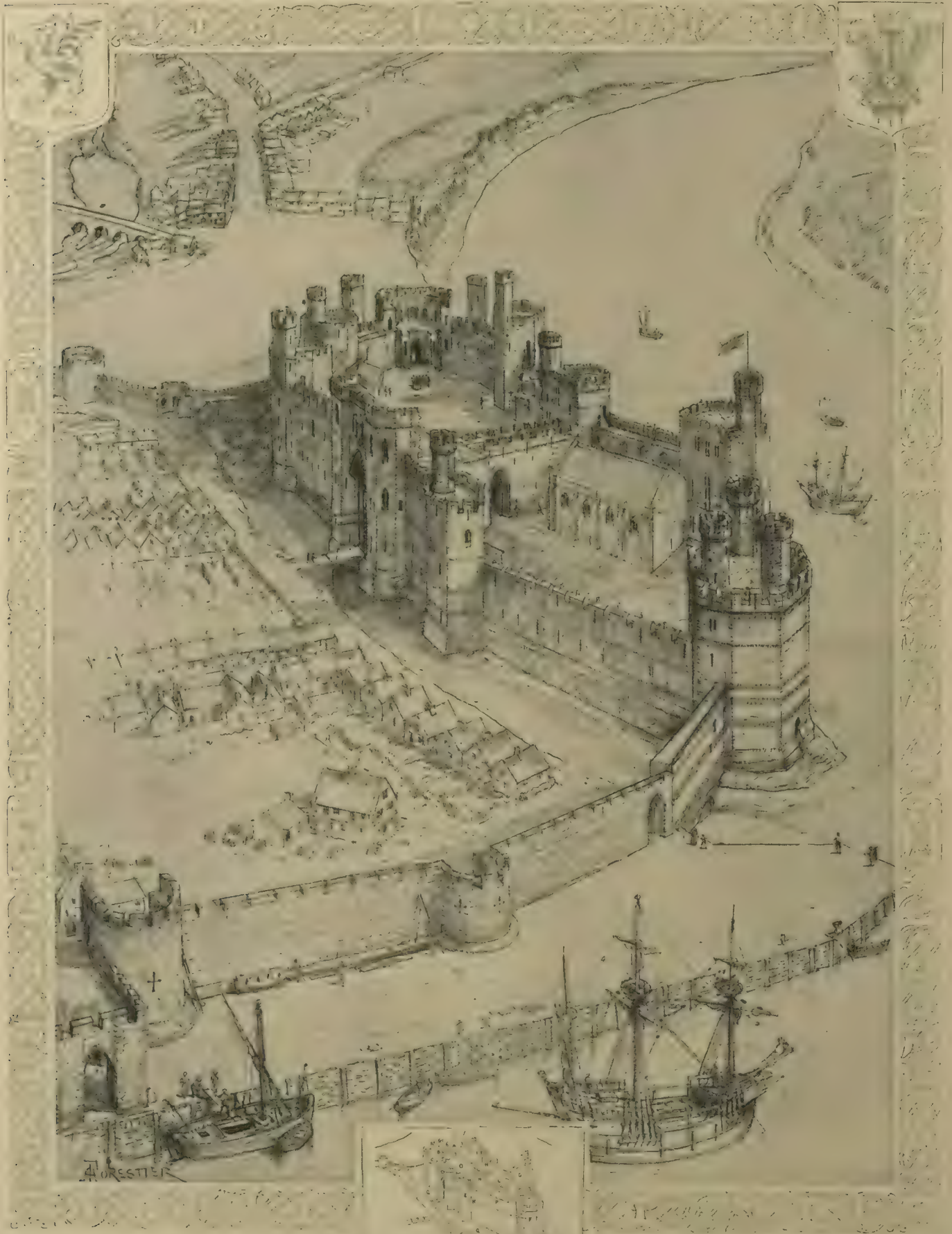
THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE WATER-GATE: MR. LLOYD GEORGE, CONSTABLE OF CARNARVON CASTLE, HOLDING OUT THE GREAT KEY OF THE FORTRESS, TO BE TOUCHED BY THE KING.

The arrival of the King took place after that of the Prince of Wales, who had proceeded to the Chamberlain's Tower. The royal carriage drew up at the steps leading to the Water-Gate, where their Majesties were received by Mr. Lloyd George in his capacity as Constable of Carnarvon Castle. A small but interesting ceremony then took place. The Constable

handed to the King the key—fifteen inches long and of hammered iron—which was the official token of his right to maintain the security of the Castle. His Majesty thereupon placed his fingers upon it, in recognition of this right, and thereby, according to ancient custom, confirmed Mr. Lloyd George in the custody of the historic stronghold.

CARNARVON CASTLE IN ITS WARLIKE DAYS: A RECONSTRUCTION.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



BEFORE THE INTERIOR BUILDINGS DECAYED:

Carnarvon Castle was begun by Edward I. in 1283, and took thirty-eight years in building, being completed by Edward II. in 1322. Our Artist has given a bird's-eye view of the Castle as it stood in its completed state, filling in from imagination those parts of the interior which have disappeared or fallen to ruin. A key to his Drawing is appended. Of the interior buildings, such as the Banqueting Hall, the Guard-Room, the kitchens, and the gallery that once divided the Castle into two wards, little now remains but foundations and a portion of the wall of the Prison Tower, which shows that a

CARNARVON CASTLE IN MEDIÆVAL TIMES.

A KEY TO MR. FORESTIER'S DRAWING OF CARNARVON CASTLE.

A. The Queen's Gate, or Queen Eleanor's Gate; B. The Watch Tower, also called the Granary Tower; C. The Granary Tower, also called the Dungeon Tower; D. The King's Gate; E. The Well Tower; F. The Eagle Tower; G. The Queen's Tower, also called the Prince's Tower; H. The Chamberlain's Tower; I. The Guard-room; K. The Kitchen; L. The Banqueting Hall; M. The Prison Tower; N. The Building that divided the Castle into two wards; O. The Tower for Upper Ward; P. The Western Tower; Q. The Tower for Lower Ward; R. The Tower marked "M" is a round tower at the base of the King's Gate; in fact, a prolongation of the King's Gate; S. A square building that connected the Chamberlain's or Exchequer Tower, dividing the Castle into two.

handsome and ornate portal connected one ward with the other. The main entrance to the Castle is the King's Gate, over which is a statue of Edward II. The Eagle Tower is so called from having on it the figure of an eagle, said by some to have been brought from the site of the neighbouring Roman town of Segontium, the reputed birthplace of Constantine the Great. An eagle was one of the crests of Edward I. The room in the Eagle Tower in which the first Prince of Wales is traditionally said to have been born measures only 12 ft. by 8 ft. The Banqueting Hall was 100 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and about 50 ft. high.

AN INVESTITURE ANALOGY TO THE IMPERIAL MANTLE OF THE CORONATION.



THE FIRST STAGE OF THE ACTUAL INVESTITURE: THE PLACING OF THE MANTLE ON THE PRINCE OF WALES
BY HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE.

The first of the insignia with which the Prince was invested was the Mantle, a very beautiful robe of purple velvet, with collar and cape of ermine. The two clasps of the Mantle, which were part of the insignia, were, like the Coronet and the Vergé, made of Welsh gold. The next act of the Investiture was the girding on of the Sword. Then followed the placing of

the Coronet on the head of the Prince, and the placing (to quote an ancient record) of "A Ring of gold, to be put on the 3 finger of his left hand, whereby he declareth his marriage with Equitie and Justice." Then came the placing of the "golden Rod or Vergé besokening his Government" in his right hand.

THE "CORONATION" AT CARNARVON: THE INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



"AND HIM . . . WE DO ENNOBLE AND INVEST WITH THE SAID PRINCIPALITY . . . BY PUTTING A CORONET ON HIS HEAD":

THE CENTRAL MOMENT OF THE INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The actual ceremony of Investiture, which is shown in this photograph, was conducted as follows. The Prince of Wales walked bareheaded to the dais where the King was seated, and knelt at his father's feet, remaining in that position while the Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, read the Letters Patent. During the reading, at the appropriate moments, the King invested his son with the various articles of the insignia: first the Mantle, then the Sword, the Coronet, the Gold Ring, and the Golden Vergé, or Rod.

In the course of the Letters Patent, it is said: "Know Ye that We have made and created Our Most Dear Son Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David . . . Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester . . . And Him . . . We do Ennoble and Invest with the said Principality and Earldom by Girding Him with a Sword, by putting a Coronet on His Head, and a Gold Ring on His Finger, And also by delivering a Gold Rod into His Hand." Our photograph shows the King placing the coronet on the Prince's head.

A PART OF THE CEREMONY POSSIBLY NOT NEW TO CARNARVON.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE NINETEENTH PRINCE OF WALES TO HIS PEOPLE AT QUEEN ELEANOR'S GATE, WHERE, ACCORDING TO TRADITION, THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES WAS PRESENTED BY EDWARD I. OVER 600 YEARS AGO.

Tradition tells that it was from Queen Eleanor's Gate, or the Queen's Gate, as it is also called, that the first Prince of Wales was presented by his father, Edward I., to the turbulent Welsh chiefs, who had refused to be ruled by any but a native Welsh Prince who could speak no word of English. According to the story, the King, on hearing this, sent for his Queen, Eleanor, who, shortly after her arrival at Carnarvon Castle, gave birth to a son. The baby Prince, of course, fulfilled both conditions, having been born on Welsh soil, and

being able to speak no English. Assuming the tradition to be true, the presentation of the Prince of Wales from Queen Eleanor's Gate was the only part of last week's ceremony which was a repetition. The other two presentations of the Prince to his people were made from the King's Gate and from the Presentation Theatre to the Inner Bailey. Prince Edward is the nineteenth Prince of Wales, and the seventh of his name. He is the first to have been invested within his own principality, and to address his people in their native tongue.

THE SCENE OF THE FIRST WELSH INVESTITURE OF A PRINCE OF WALES: SPLENDID PAGEANTRY AT CARNARVON CASTLE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



ALMOST LIKE A SCENE IN THE MÆVAL LISTS: THE PRINCE OF WALES INVESTED BY HIS FATHER WITH THE INSIGNIA OF HIS PRINCIPALITY.

Although, according to tradition, it was at Carnarvon Castle that the first English Prince of Wales, Edward of Carnarvon, afterwards Edward II., was presented as an infant to the Welsh people by his father, Edward I., yet the great ceremony of last week was the first Investiture of a Prince of Wales that has taken place within the Principality. The grim old Norman fortress made a grand setting for the historic pageantry of the Investiture, which recalled the splendours of a

medieval tournament, such as Scott delighted to describe; and this effect was heightened by the fact that all the banquettes were emblazoned with the Tribal Arms of Wales. The uniforms and costumes—including those of the Royal Party, the Bishops, Courtiers, and Gentlemen-at-Arms, the Druids, Heralds, Pursuivants, and Gentlemen-at-Arms—made a brilliant scheme of colour. In the background were the ladies of the Welsh Choir in their tall hats and scarlet cloaks.

At the Sign of St. Paul's



Photo, Talma

MISS BEATRICE GRIMSHAW,
Whose new Novel, "When Red Gods
Call," has just been published by
Messrs. Mills and Boon.

It is a man full of that "simplicity which is no small part of a noble nature," as a Greek historian says, and he could not make out what the ladies would be at.

One of them wore an air (and no air is more becoming to a woman of a certain age) of innocent and benevolent friend ventured to inquire, "What is it?" "In one word, Sir, polygamy," he replied, whom I suspect of not having

Now polygamy, according to a little book, "The Mormons Unmasked," by Mr. Sheridan Jones, is not so much what the Mormon missionaries say, as what they imply on British girls in service, in factory towns, and generally, poor things, in conditions which make them to "better themselves."

As I gather, the Mormon missionaries do not say—

Come live with us and be
our loves,
For each of us has several
doves.

And you may pass in joy
your lives,
In wife with many other
wives.

Nothing, the Mormon shepherd sings.
If he did, if he were
open and above board,
and if the young women
liked the patriarchal
proposals, what could
we say? It is a free
country; and for one,
though I approve of
monogamy in modern
life, I would not pre-
sume to dictate.

But the Mormon
shepherds, according
to my author, do not
speak out concerning
their polygamy. They
live in a happy land
where all are brothers
and sisters, where there
is little to do and
plenty to get. Such is
America. The young lady from Glencoe, who, of old, cooked
my chops and translated Gaelic poetry for me, has enormously
bettered herself by cooking collops in the States.

The Mormon next describes, in winning accents, the noble
struggles of the saints and martyrs of his Church. This may
well carry a Scottish lass with Covenantanting principles off her
perch. If she believes in revelations now remote in time, why
not in recent Mormon revelations? Nothing is said about
polygamy, and the maid would not know what the word meant.



These persons were seen by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, 50 persons in St. Paul's in a whole street, about 1188.

ANDREW LANG ON "THE MORMONS UNMASKED."

"She is invited to their meeting-house. The service closely resembles that of a Nonconformist chapel."

So far the Catholic or Anglican lass will not be attracted by the service; however, the preacher may be a great pulpit

orator. In any case, to a fair Dissenter, all seems very fair, and the Church will pay her passage.

There is adventure, romance, religion, and respectability all combined, and the young woman sets sail. Now, obviously, if she has a conscientious objection to share her young man in Utah with several other wives, she is in a wretched situation, for an uneducated girl, with scarcely a sou in her pocket, cannot easily escape from the City of the Saints.

I rather doubt if many girls can be ignorant of the patriarchal institutions of the Mormons. Somebody at home is apt to explain their ways. All that Mr. Sheridan Jones suggests by way of remedy is to spread enlightenment about the Mormons by means of an Anti-Mormon League, meetings, leaflets, and the advice of ladies who keep a kind of eye on friendly girls. All these things are feasible; the missionaries also have heads, and fathers and brothers have fists. Though averse to persecution on a public scale, methinks that a good deal of private instruction might be imparted to the Mormon missionaries by fathers, brothers, cousins, and other well-wishers of the young women. The mischief is best dealt with here at home, for in

Salt Lake City "the women are the fiercest advocates of polygamy"; just as, in Tibet, the dear creatures are enthusiastic for polyandry. The Mormons, of course, want to increase their population. Their President, according to an authority cited, is a most energetic toiler in this field, and has more than forty children. But as the youngest child is already five years of age, perhaps little more can be expected from the magistrate.

Really the exertions of the Mormons appear to be doomed to failure. Utah is "attracting a mammoth population"; how can missionaries hope to excel it in numbers? I am backing the mammoth from without. The Mormons, methinks, "are bound to be swamped." The struggle is too unequal.

A SPIDER'S FOOT, AND THE COMB FOR WEAVING.

The spider first forms the outermost or foundation lines of its web, attaching them to surrounding objects. Then it proceeds to a cave and stretch tightly the radiating lines which are all joined at the centre of the web, using the combs shown above. Finally, it spins the delicate cross threads, starting from the centre and working in a spiral to the outer edge of the web. These threads are covered with the minute beads of a viscous substance which entangle and hold the prey.

Mormonism arose, it seems, in a fiery but untutored American passion for archæology. The enthusiasts found Phœnician and forged Runic inscriptions. Like true Anglo-Saxons, they had the Lost Tribes of Israel on the brain. Adair thought that the Red Indians were Israelites (not Welsh, a Cambrian theory).

A young preacher wrote an amateur novel about Israelite migrations. Joe Smith, a dowsing and crystal-gazer, got hold of it, and it became "The Book of Mormon."



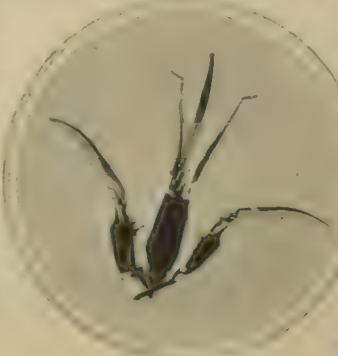
THE BEAUTIFUL FAN ON THE TAIL OF THE GHOST LARVA.

OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND FOES.

By F. MARSH DUNCAN, F.R.S.

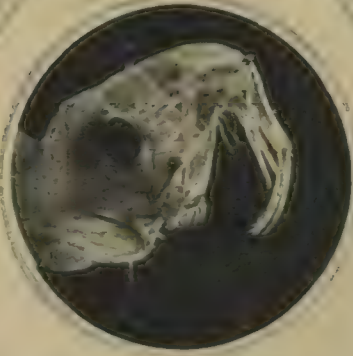
Illustrations reproduced by courtesy of Messrs. Methuen and Co.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



MOUTH PARTS OF THE HONEY BEE.

"Amongst bees and wasps we find the mouth parts adapted for biting, sucking, and sucking; thus the mandibles and maxillæ are sharp and lancet-like, while the middle part of the labium is produced into a long median tongue, at the sides of which are a pair of accessory organs, so that the maxillæ and labium are capable of forming a sort of tube or proboscis through which the nectar from flowers can easily be sucked up."



THE HEAD OF THE GHOST LARVA.

The so-called Ghost or Phantom Larva, the larva of corethra, frequents still pools shaded by over-hanging trees. It devours the small larvae of gnats and may flies and tiny crustaceans. The beautiful fan of feathered bristles is used to propel it through the water.



BLOODTHIRSTY EVEN IN ITS LARVA STAGE: A DRAGON-FLY NYMPH ATTACKING A CADDIS-WORM.

The dragon fly in all the stages of its existence possesses the most destructive and bloodthirsty nature imaginable. It begins early, even in its larva stage, under water, when the larva or nymphs prey on every insect they can get at, not chasing their victims, however, as the grown-up dragon flies do, but lying in wait until a victim passes. The under-lip or mask is very long and bears sharp pincer-like fangs.



WALKING LEAF-INSECTS WHICH ESCAPE THE NOTICE OF THEIR FOES BY MIMICKING THE SHAPE AND COLOR OF LEAVES.

"This insect (Phyllium siccolitum) departs from the usual custom of its tribe of mimicking twigs and grass, and counterfeits a compound leaf. The large, flat body and the wing cases are a vivid green, and marked so as to represent the veining and reticulations of a leaf; while the upper parts of the legs are expanded in the shape of smaller leaves. It is an inhabitant of the East."



CLASPS OR SUCKERS-LEGS OF A CATERPILLAR, WHICH DISAPPEAR WHEN THE CATERPILLAR ASSUMES THE CHRYSALIS STAGE.

"During the larval stage of the caterpillars of all insects, 'sticky tubercles, the prolegs,' varying in number, are present on the under surface. These prolegs disappear with the final moult, when the larva or grub enters the pupa stage of its existence." The insect class comprises, according to Dr. Snodgrass, some 200,000 species, of which only about 20,000 have been described.

THE CHANCELLOR OF PRIFYSGOL CYMRU AT BANGOR AND ABERYSTWTH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL (THREE), SPORT AND GENERAL, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND G.P.U.



1. "WORTHY OF THAT LOVE OF LEARNING FOR WHICH THE WELSH NATION ARE RENOWNED": THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS AT BANGOR—WITH A LIVING UNION JACK IN THE FOREGROUND.
2. A PATH OF SONG TO A HOME OF LEARNING: 1000 SCHOOL-CHILDREN SINGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM TO THE ROYAL PARTY ON THEIR WAY TO THE SITE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, ABERYSTWTH.
3. QUEEN MARY LAYING A TWO-AND-A-HALF TON STONE OF BRITISH GREY GRANITE: HER MAJESTY ADJUSTING THE MEMORIAL-STONE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AT ABERYSTWTH.

The colleges visited by the King at Bangor and Aberystwith—the former the University College of North Wales, and the latter the University College of Wales—are two of the component colleges of the University of Wales. The Welsh name of the whole University, of which his Majesty is Chancellor, is *Prifysgol Cymru*. In the course of the King's reply

4. ABOUT TO OPEN "THE MOST PRACTICAL MANIFESTATION OF THE UNITY AND PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE": HIS MAJESTY RECEIVING THE KEY OF THE NEW BUILDINGS AT BANGOR.
5. WITHIN THE GREAT HALL OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS AT BANGOR: HIS MAJESTY REPLYING TO THE ADDRESS.
6. WITH TROWEL, Mallet, AND SPIRIT-LEVEL: HIS MAJESTY DECLARING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AT ABERYSTWTH "WELL AND TRULY LAID."

to the address at Bangor occurred the two sentences which we have quoted in the titles to Photographs Nos. 1 and 2 above. At Aberystwith, under the foundation and memorial stone of the new Library, were placed copper caskets containing a set of George V. coins, the Charter of the Library, and a copy of the "Times" describing the investiture.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

I have been thinking of the golden reaping is but a memory of the past. In Prayer Book language, always appropriate, the desire to enjoy the fruits of the earth in their due season is not without



USED BY THE MOST PRIMITIVE MAN YET DISCOVERED: MOUSTERIAN FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN JERSEY

In the cliffs at La Cotte, in St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey, a primitive cave-dwelling has recently been excavated by the Société Jerseyenne. Flint implements and other things were found in abundance, and they are without exception Mousterian. From human remains found it is thought that these cave-dwellers represent the earliest race of man yet discovered.

its meaning. Early man must have learned the value of the fruits he gathered. Doubtless there were many experimental trials of this and that delicacy, leading to the knowledge that what charms the eye is not always that which best suits the stomach. Berries are not all innocent things by any means; and our forefathers of the Stone Age must have learned to discriminate between those which were good to eat and those which were not. Some were good to eat, some were not, and some were good to eat only when cooked. The early man has a wider experience than theologians have upon it. Those fruits which were not good to eat represented the practical outcome, in their rejection, of perhaps many other things than vegetable products.

Let us return to our strawberries. The contemplation of the fruit will be more satisfying mentally than the contemplation of a strawberry. It is a fruit, a vegetable product, and is "good to eat." Many green vegetables, however, are not fruits, though they are healthful articles of diet; but leaving roots like the turnips and carrots, or tubers like the potatoes, or masses of leaves like the onion, or lily-stems like asparagus, out of count, we reserve the term "fruit" to denote something that is succulent and pleasant to the taste. We do not trouble much as a nation about the dietetic values of fruits. There are dim ideas that most contain sugar, but the mysteries of fruit-acids are things hidden from the simple-minded—scientifically regarded, that is. And then there are hundreds of different kinds of fruit, many of which are of no use to man at all.

We must get big views of Nature if we would endeavour to understand her ways. Man selects and enjoys the fruits he has by experience proved to be wholesome. Beyond his selection lies a whole field, an immense territory of fruit-production, which concerns him not at all. There is as much danger in confused thinking here, in the matter of fruits, as there was in the Ptolemaic idea of astronomy which maintained that all the planets circled round the earth. The homocentric notion of things has been an unmitigated evil from its first inception. Man has been inclined to think that everything has been "made for his use" to quote the familiar saying. This is an idea which neglects the existence of tigers, poisonous snakes, and other undesirable creatures, and such as corresponds in a way to the old lady's gratitude that all the



rivers ran near big towns, and so manifestly demonstrated the ways of Providence.

Our strawberries have led us far afield into the domain of philosophy. We all need a reminder that man only benefits when he culls from Nature that which suits him. Beyond and above all petty human needs and wants, there are the great purposes of life to be served. The plant has no concern with man at all. Like the smith in "The Fair Maid of Perth," every plant (and animal) "fights for its own hand." If it happens to find that to develop a succulent fruit is its best way of securing the due



BEFORE THE EXCAVATIONS: THE CAVE IN THE CLIFFS OF ST. BRELADE'S BAY, JERSEY, WHICH WAS A HUMAN DWELLING PROBABLY HALF-A-MILLION OF YEARS AGO.

The point of land known as La Cotte forms the eastern extremity of St. Brelade's Bay, on the south coast of Jersey. The cliffs are about 200 feet high, and the shore is covered with large boulders. The point itself is cleft by a small ravine, with vertical walls, and it is in the side of this gorge that the cave is situated. The floor of the cave is about sixty feet above mean tide-level. Before the excavations the cave was partly filled by the natural deposit of rubble drift of clay and boulders.



FROM THE JAW OF THE EARLIEST-KNOWN TYPE OF MAN: TEETH OF "HOMO BRELADENSIS," FOUND IN JERSEY.

The teeth, which are remarkable for their massive roots, indicating great muscular strength, are arranged as follows. The three in the upper row, from the upper jaw, are (from left to right) the first right molar, the second left premolar, and the second left molar. Those in the lower row, from the lower jaw, are (from left to right) the second right molar, second right incisor, left canine, first left premolar, second left premolar, and second left molar. They are reproduced in actual size, against a background of millimetre squares. These teeth are of an exceedingly primitive type, very similar to those found at Heidelberg. They are fossilised and well preserved. Their owner, "Homo Breladensis," would seem to have belonged to the earlier Pleistocene period. An article on the men of that period, by Dr. A. Keith, appeared in our issue of May 27.



FOR COMPARISON WITH THOSE OF "HOMO BRELADENSIS" SHOWN BELOW: THE CORRESPONDING TEETH OF AN ADULT MALE OF TODAY PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE SAME SCALE. As in the photograph of the teeth of "Homo Breladensis," shown below, the above are reproduced in life size on a background ruled in millimetre squares. The teeth are also arranged in exactly the same order. Thus it is possible to compare the teeth of the man of half-a-million years ago with those of the man of today.

development of its species, it goes on its way rejoicing, and man learns to pluck, eat, and be thankful. But if, on the other hand, its fruits are meagre and small,



AFTER THE EXCAVATIONS: THE CAVE ON THE DAY WHEN THE DISCOVERIES WERE MADE.

The rubble in the cave was removed, and after about three weeks' work a portion of the floor was laid bare. Later, a hearth was found containing a quantity of wood ashes. In one corner was a mass of bones and teeth, which included remains of reindeer, woolly rhinoceros, and other animals. It is intended to continue the excavations.

none the less is it serving its own purpose. Man is not the arbiter of plant-destiny any more than he determines his own. ANDREW WILSON.

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Charleroi, at the same time, offers an excellent halfway resting place for journeyers further afield, to the beautiful Meuse Valley in especial. Liège with its tented roof of the cathedral is a city which should be visited as it should be: beautiful Namur, an excellent country—possibly the best in Belgium—Aubin, two good Vandekys and a Jordaeus. Its "Crucial Vessel" is a true imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, with all the elegance and beauty of the Renaissance style. Other places, the chief churches of which will be a revelation to not a few new visitors, are



ROOFED WITH HUGE BEAMS OF CANADIAN OAK: THE ROBING-ROOMS OF THE KING (ON THE LEFT) AND OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CARNARVON CASTLE.

Special apartments in Carnarvon Castle were prepared for the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales on their arrival at the Castle for the investiture ceremony. The robing-rooms for the King and Queen were in the Eagle Tower, and that for the Prince of Wales in the Chamberlain's Tower. The walls were covered with blue-and-white tapestry, in mediæval style, as was the great reception-room at the Water-Gate; and huge Canadian oak beams formed the ceilings.

with its wonderful art galleries, its pleasant fields, smiling pastures, picturesque valleys and forests, is a short day trip from London by the Dover-Ostend Royal Mail Route; and arrived on shore, weekly season tickets, at practically nominal rates, give the visitor the run of the country over all the lines of the Belgian State and other railway systems at his convenience. Ostend, of course, all the world knows as one of the

every kind that these famed cities and *chefs-lieux* of Old France have to show.

This year, in addition, for visitors to beautiful Belgium the call is eastward, for the Charleston Exhibition is in its stride of display just now. Designed, as it is, to represent the most modern products of the manufacturing industries of Belgium, the fame of which is world-wide, the exhibition has added features in its Fine Art and Ancient Art Galleries, Women's Handicraft, and Public Education sections, besides, for the pleasure-seekers pure and simple, gardens and side-shows, novel and quaint, and varied attractions galore.

at Malines (or Mechlin), of lace renown, at Tournai, and at Mons, the chief town of the province of Hainault, on the Brussels-Paris line, and near the frontier, which in itself is another Belgian place of old historic interest, somewhat off the tourists' beaten track, that will well repay at least a flying visit.

The King of Spain has, following in the steps of King George, awarded a Royal Warrant of Appointment to Messrs. John Haig and Co., who claim to be the oldest firm of distillers.

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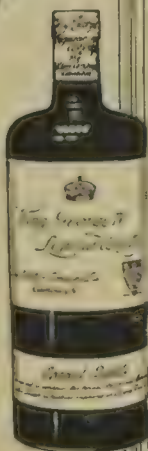
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Sole Distillers and Blenders of these and other
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Tobacco

There is a fine dry, golden
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Both are obtainable every-
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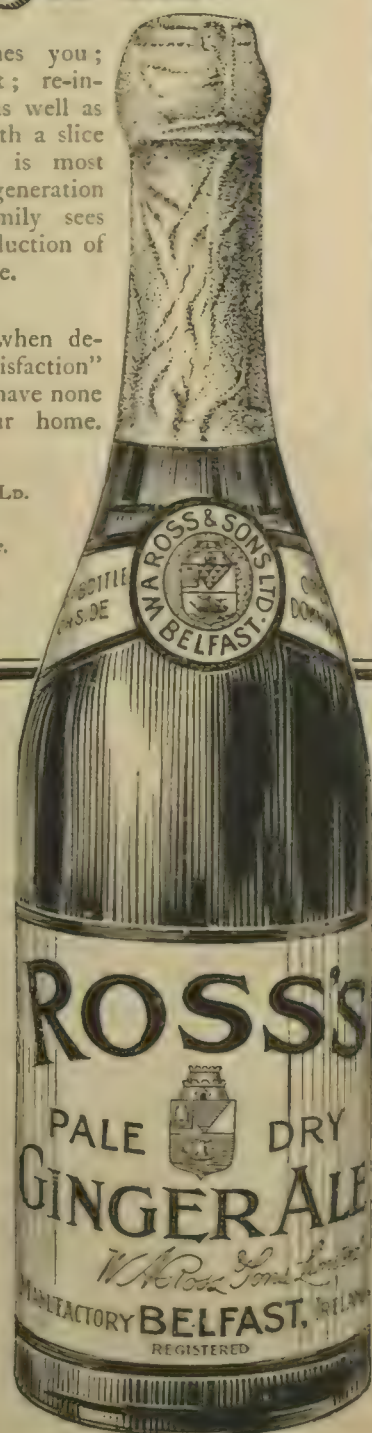
See how it refreshes you;
quenches your thirst; re-in-
vigorates the brain as well as
cools the body. With a slice
of lemon, "Ross" is most
delicious. The third generation
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personally to the production of
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Insist upon "Ross" when de-
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LADIES' PAGE.

N are left over... ps and cheapened for the sales are almost all gone; the drapers cannot complain of their fate, this year, at any rate. The American visitors who expect such extraordinary cheapness in the London shops, and who persuade themselves that they are being cheated if they pay more than a quarter of the price that they would expect to be obliged to give in their native land, will not discover the bargains this year that they may have reaped in less agreeable summers climatically and socially; but it was quite time that the tradesmen of the West End had a tolerable... after all, which is still... so this year was the first of a new cycle of hot...

will enjoy a holiday dressed suitably, and not bothered with mere off and fashion. Lightweight clothing is indispensable. For the seashore, a thin blue serge has no rival. Girls of tender age are being allowed to run about in knicker suits, hardly covered by a short frock depending from the shoulders. For occasions when a little display is necessary—Sunday church, for instance—nothing beats a thin silk, Japanese or pongee. It will clean easily when required; and in prospect a thin silk dress is...

style cut off at the to show a different colour or material as yoke... leaves, or a flat stole piece hanging down from the back and front, and tied across the under-dress by strands of ribbon down the sides under the arms, are three simple and useful styles for such little frocks. The last-mentioned, known to dressmakers as the "dalmatic," is a sort of reminiscence or imitation of one of the Coronation garments of the King, and holds high favour just now accordingly.

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1. A GARDEN-PARTY HAT.

Large roses and black velvet make a smart yet simple trimming on white tulle.

2. A SUMMER HOUSE

Of white embroidered linen, with cut-down throat; the shady white hat trimmed with a black bow.

Dress for both men and women is too apt to be insufficiently considered from the point of view of health. Dr. Wallford, writing in the *Hospital*, draws attention to the danger of tight collars. He says that veteran surgeons know that too tight a collar on horses will cause "staggers," and that this should teach us that even moderate, long-continued pressure on the neck may lead to danger in the human case. "The nerves and vessels of the neck are sufficiently close to the surface to suffer from continuous pressure such as is exercised by a tightly fitting collar," so that persons not of strong circulation place themselves "in a danger-zone" by this means, and tight collars "often produce bad symptoms attributed to other causes." The moral is obvious. Growing children should be loosely clad always, and need no collars round the throat.

There have been some smart new things made ready this last week or two for "the Sussex fortnight" and the French and German spas. Amongst others, a London millinery house of fame has been showing a hat that was said to cost two hundred pounds and to have been prepared for a Russian Princess. You may well ask how it possibly could be charged that price. It consisted of a very large shape woven of silver bullion threads, and was trimmed with a silver rose of large size fixing in place a perfect forest of upstanding white osprey plumage. Still, could any sane creature pay that price? "I hae ma doots," as the old Calvinist replied to the question of whether he thought anybody else but himself in his village was predestined to be saved. Ordinary hats have been so expensive this year chiefly by reason of the size and beauty of the ostrich-plumes used upon them. The "lancer," or upstanding, ostrich-feather is most liked, but "ramping" plumage of all sorts is adopted. The osprey is sometimes used as a kind of upstanding bush all round a crown, and this is very expensive. Even a large cluster of finely made roses, so perfectly imitated that they might have just been cut in a conservatory, is a costly trimming; and many hats of tagel straw—the shape itself worth forty shillings—decorated with such a splendid cluster of upstanding and wreathing rose-blossoms, have managed to rise to six or seven pounds in price; while the curious fancy feathers that the imagination of the millinery world has produced have sometimes been charged at exorbitant rates, making a hat of comparatively simple design cost as much as ten pounds. This is bad enough—foolish, needless waste of means; but two hundred pounds—can these things be?

Mothers will be interested to see a charming white-bound booklet, the price of which is one shilling, but which my readers can actually obtain gratis and post-free by mentioning this paper in writing to ask for "The Progress Book" from the publishers, the well-known Mellin's Food Company, Peckham, S.E. It is designed to register the progress of a child, physically, mentally, and spiritually, from birth to adolescence. FILOMENA.

An Inspiring Organ Recital

OR A

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In playing the Æolian Orchestrelle you practically have mastery over many different instruments. You can play your favourite music, using any orchestral tones you prefer.

For example, you can use the flute, the oboe or the violin, for a simple ballad, the trumpets, horns and piccolos for a march. Or you can combine them all with impressive effect in rendering some great symphony or overture.

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135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.

And at 37, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris; Bellevue Strasse 4, Berlin; New York; Melbourne; Sydney, &c.





*"Accuse not nature, she hath done her part ;
Do thou but thine."*

—Milton.

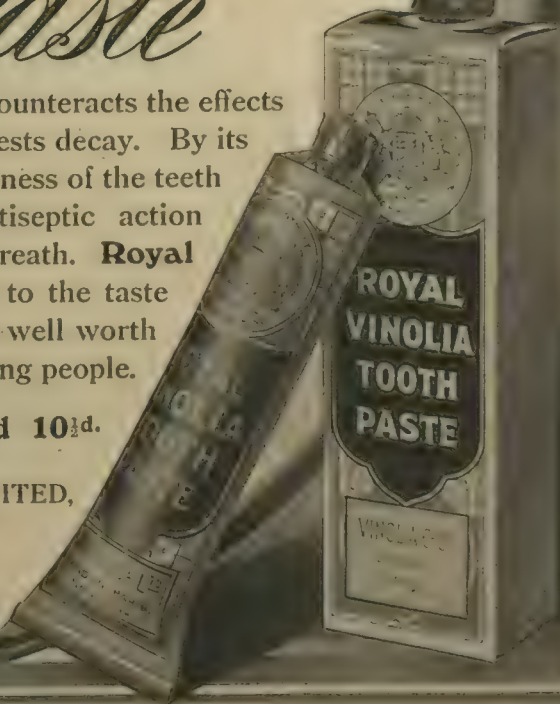
Every thoughtful person knows how far reaching are the consequences resulting from the neglect of teeth; care in the choice of a dentifrice is, therefore, of the utmost importance.

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste

is a perfect dentifrice in every way; it counteracts the effects of the enamel-destroying acids and arrests decay. By its regular use the natural lustre and whiteness of the teeth are restored and maintained. Its antiseptic action freshens the mouth and sweetens the breath. **Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste** is pleasant to the taste and children use it readily, a point well worth noting by those in charge of young people.

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is very essential; the real test means of refreshing and purifying the atmosphere is to remove the steeper from a bottle of Crown Lavender Salt for a few moments. The scent, pure and sweet, is a powerful disinfectant, its concentrated and penetrating qualities, making it a most efficacious and useful remedy.

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**THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.,
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the *CELEBRATED* *CRASH* *APPLE*
Blossoms perfumes.

Of all chemists and druggists,
be aware of imitations. See the
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BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK in Powder Form.

THE IDEAL FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

Delicious, nourishing and refreshing.

The wholesome nutrition of pure, rich milk and choice malted grain,
supplying strength and vigour, with little tax on digestion.

PREPARED IN A MOMENT WITH WATER. NO COOKING.

Used instead of tea, coffee or cocoa at meals develops healthy bodies and
clear brains. Equally useful to the vigorous and the weak, the business or
professional man, the youth, the maid, the mother, the child, or the infant.

An efficient corrective of insomnia, taken hot before retiring.

Is sold in tins of 16, 26, 112, at all chemists and grocers. *London Sample for trial free by post on request.*
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A GOOD "TIP"!

**DONT BE ABSENT MINDED ABOUT YOUR
"BEECHAMS."**



WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

Gardens, Hampstead, formerly proprietor of the *Echo*, who died on April 22, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £47,685. He gives to his wife £10,000 and all household effects, books, and prints; to his son Harry, £20,000; to his daughter, Ada Clark, £1000; to his daughter-in-law, Grace Alice Edwards, £1000;



AT RANELAGH: EXTINGUISHING A MOTOR-CAR ON FIRE WITH "PYRENE."

At Ranelagh during the County Polo Meeting last week a demonstration with the new fire-extinguisher, "Pyrene," was given. A motor-car was drenched in petrol and set fire to. Within a few moments the flames were subdued, and the car left little the worse, while the passengers seated in it during the test were "ready," they said, "for another."

to Mary Ann Clark and Lydia Edwards, £400 each; to Frederick Augustus Edwards, £300; to Mary Blake, servant, £100; and the residue to his son and daughter.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company's special trains during the Sussex fortnight, commencing July 25, are announced. Fares by race-trains to Singleton, Drayton, and Chichester are greatly reduced. Special trains leave Victoria 8.20 a.m. (except July 28) and 8.30 a.m. (third class) and London Bridge 8.40 a.m. (except July 28) and 8.50 a.m. (third class) for Singleton, and to Drayton and Chichester (first, second, and third class) from Victoria 8.55 a.m., on all four days of the races.

The "Kinora Camera" represents the last word in "motion photography." Its *raison d'être* is practically to bring animated photography and "living pictures" within the reach of everyone. By it you can



AT RANELAGH: COTTON WASTE SATURATED WITH PETROL AND SET FIRE TO BEING QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED BY "PYRENE."

while each paper film of 40 feet of negative, on which 640 separate and perfect pictures can be taken in a few seconds, costs only 1s. 6d. Messrs. Bond's, Ltd., 138, New Bond Street, London, W., who provide also the Kinora Model for displaying the living pictures in motion at prices from fifteen shillings each

to fifteen guineas, will give all information.

The bracing north-east and north-west coasts possess a great fascination for the Londoner, and holiday makers will find what will suit them in the summer edition of the A B C Excursion Programme of the Great Central Railway Company, giving a large choice of seaside and country health resorts at low fares, whether for a short or long date, and available by

keep a continuous "living" record, say, of your dog's gambols out for a summer day's walk; of the baby's movements at play; of people running for the train; of boats racing; watch motors running along at full speed over and over again; witnessing the actual activity of the scenes at any time and assuring yourself and friends many happy entertainments. The "Kinora" can be bought for £19, or by guinea-a-month instalments, is handy, and weighs only 7½ lb.,

restaurant-car expresses. It is to be had free of charge at Marylebone Station, or from the Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, London.

In view of the requirements of the educational authorities, the Vicar of Camden, Camberwell, had the schools reconstructed. A fire then destroyed part of the parish church, and the restoration exhausted the parish resources. The Vicar finds himself held personally liable, and £400 is required, for which the builder's solicitors are pressing. All who value the religious welfare of the children are appealed to. Donations should be sent to Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Camden Vicarage, Peckham Road; Messrs. P. A. Nairne, 176, Camberwell Grove, or W. A. Gilligan, 60, Grove Park, Denmark Hill.

Dieppe claims to be the "Queen of the Channel," the first seaside resort of France, and the "Syndicat d'Initiative" want more English visitors, pointing out how Dieppe offers an entire change of surroundings, bracing air, pure water, the most attractive Casino on the coast, where leading Parisian artistes appear, and opportunities for delightful excursions, while bathing, tennis, cricket, yachting, fishing, and golf may be enjoyed *ad lib.*



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A very interesting excursion in the Midlands from London is that to historic Warwick Castle, in "Shakespeare's Country." A twelve-and-a-half hours' run (starting from Euston) on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, takes visitors to the castle, and by motor to Kenilworth Castle, Guy's Cliff, and Stratford-on-Avon.

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| 12 Table Spoons | 12 Tea Spoons | 2 Sauce Ladles | 1 Sugar Sifter |
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small tablets of pleasant flavour, it
convenient medicine and may be taken
without causing discomfort. Has
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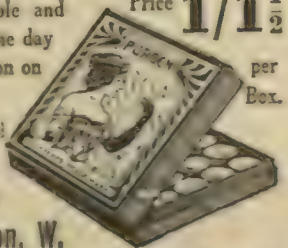
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because perfectly fed—on Mellin's. Mixed as directed and given as a regular diet to *your* baby from birth, Mellin's will build up the little one's constitution, strengthening bone and muscle. It has done so in thousands of cases already.

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is the finest substitute for natural breast milk. Doctors not only recommend it, but give it to their own children. Write to-day for Free Sample, enclosing 2d. for postage. Also a valuable Handbook for Mothers sent free for 2d. extra postage. Mention this paper. Address Sample Dept.

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THE BURGLARS HORROR!



THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Royal Automobile certificate concerning the 10,000 miles test undergone by a Talbot car, which was the first of its kind, is a most interesting document, and the results of the test are most valuable.



LEADER OF THE BRITISH CONTINGENT IN THE PRINCE HENRY TOUR:
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S DAIMLER ENTERING LEAMINGTON.

The Duke of Connaught's Daimler car, the leader of the British contingent, was driven by Mr. Edward Manville, chairman of the Daimler Company. After leaving Southampton on Monday of last week, the car went by way of Oxford to Leamington, where the streets were gaily decorated. In the evening Mr. Manville entertained the competitors, observers, and passengers to dinner in the Town Hall, and gave a dinner to the mechanics in the Salisbury Hall. By Friday of last week the tourists had reached Birmingham. On the Saturday they went, via Carlisle, through the Lake District. Monday's run was to Shrewsbury, Tuesday's to Cheltenham, and Wednesday's to London, where it was arranged the tour should end.

In the course of the test of 10,000 miles, the car was driven at a speed of 70 m.p.h. for 7 min. and 9 min. 31 sec. respectively. The report upon the condition of the car at the conclusion of the trial is one of which any firm of makers might be proud. The car could very well have been dispatched on a further 10,000 miles without any repair or rehit being necessary.

I learn incidentally that the Automobile Association and Motor Union (fearful title) are about to attempt the conversion of cyclists to the carriage, if not of a rear

lamp, at least of a reflex light, by offering some twenty pounds to cyclists who will apply for a licence to use a motor car. This total will not go far if distributed among the country, but distributed, say, among the motorists of the Metropolis, motorists would be more likely to pick up here and there, and the example in persuading other wheelmen to mount this self-preserving apparatus. Taking the excellent little article brought out some years ago by Messrs. Lea and Francis, the makers of the bicycle *de luxe*, as an example, they require no attention whatsoever after fitting, and are there for the protection of the cyclist whenever darkness reigns and a motorist approaches him from behind.

Much indignation has been provoked by a proposal put before the General Committee of the Royal Automobile Club in reference to the numbering of cyclists. Not their enumeration from the point of view of the census taken,

any motorist who drives up the Great North Road on a Sunday morning will find but little consideration from the crowds of wheelmen through the masses of which he is doomed to thread his way before he gets beyond their radius. And when the cyclist does obstruct he does so of malice aforethought, confident in the knowledge that, whenever and however an accident takes place, the motorist is certain to be regarded as the provoking cause. It is, however, unlikely that the registration and numbering of cyclists would prove a remedy for this evil.

Almagam, Limited, finding that their clients who were anxiously awaiting their Almagam retreaded tyres were likely to be inconvenienced by the strike of the Manchester carters, took time by the forelock and arranged for a motor delivery of their work from their factory at Harpenden to Cottonopolis. A motor-van carrying Almagam retreaded tyres and Almagam tyres and tubes is leaving the works three times a week and vice versa, so that their customers will receive their goods with even more than the usual dispatch. Almagam is rapidly winning its way into favour, particularly as a retreading material, seeing that while it is as durable as the average retread, it is considerably cheaper—a great consideration in these days, when tyre cost is the chief anxiety of the motorist.



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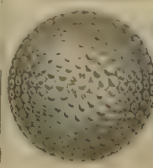
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CHESSE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

FREO HENN (Budapest).—Address Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

J CHURCHER (Southampton).—We are much obliged for the game. On the other matter we shall write you shortly.

J FOWLER.—We shall be glad to receive your further solutions, and hope they will be as successful as the first has been.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3496 received from C A M (Penang), and F J (Bermuda) of No. 3497 from C M L F, and P L (Stanton) (Kolar Gold Fields, Southern India); of No. 3498 from G McLean, C A M, and J Fowler; of No. 3499 from C A M, and H G (Glasgow, San Francisco); of No. 3500 from S G McLean, and A (London, U.S.A.); of No. 3502 from J B Camara (Madeira), D de Vries (Rothmell), and J Fowler; of No. 3503 from Captain (Ret.) (Great Yarmouth), F R Gittins (Birmingham), Father John J D (Ilkley), H C Kay, J Carpenter, Major Buckley, and F W Young.

CONFRERE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3504 received from Major Buckley, Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), J. Carpenter, J. Churcher (Southampton), J. Cohn (Berlin), H. S. Branderth (Weybridge) W. West (Dorchester), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Carlton Club), Father John, R. C. Widdowcomb (Saltash), L. Schlü (Vienna), E. J. Winter-Wood (Leighton), R. Howard, G. Stillingfleet, Johnson (Telford), J. T. Farnham, R. Worries (Glasgow), J. G. G. (Boulton), J. R. McClungue (Aldburn), A. Beadell (Winchester), Sorrento, J. F. G. Pietersen (Kingswinford), J. D. Tucker, and G. West (Brompton).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Match between the Manhattan and Franklin Chess Clubs, between Messrs. MIOTKOWSKI and KOEHLER.

(*Evans Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Kt to K 2nd	H takes Kt
2. Kt to K 3rd	K to K 3rd	23. Q takes B	R to Kt 5th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	24. P to Q 5th	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	H takes P		
5. P to B 3rd	P to K 4th		
6. Q to C 5	H takes P		
7. P takes P			

White is now strangely tied up for first player in the *avant*, and whatever he does means loss of time.

1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	R to B 3rd
2. P to K 5th		

Making excellent use of his Pawn—
 In the cumulative quality of Black's play in this game is a noticeable feature.

7. K to B sq	P to K 4th (ch)	26. Q takes P	P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd	P to K 4th	27. Q to Kt 3rd	P to B 1st
9. H takes P (ch)	K to B sq	28. Q to K 3rd	P to K 4th
10. Q to K 3rd	P to B 1st	29. Q to Q 3rd	
11. B takes Kt	P to Q Kt 4th		
12. B to H 2nd	R takes B		
13. K to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
14. P to B 4th	Q to B sq		
15. K to Kt 3rd			

A mistake, as Black brilliantly demonstrates by his reply.

29.	R takes B
-----	-----------

The control of the game is passing from White's hands, and he is already put on the defensive.

16.	P to R 4th	30. P to Q 6th	B takes P
17. P to K R 4th	R to R 3rd	31. Q takes P (ch).	K to R sq
18. R to K sq	Kt to B 5th	32. P takes R	B takes P
19. Kt to Q 2nd	R to Kt 3rd	33. R to K B sq	R to Q 8th
20. R to Kt sq	Kt takes Kt	34. R to R 1rd	Q to B 7th (ch)
21. O takes Kt	B to Kt 5th		White resigns.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1523.—By A. R. HANE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to B 5th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly	

PROBLEM No. 3506.—By C. C. W. MANN.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

All roads lead to Rome, and Messrs. Mappin and Webb have set themselves up there in attractive new premises at 385-386, Corso Umberto I* (Palazzo Theodoli). All their famous specialties in jewellery are on show, table-ware in sterling silver and "Prince's Plate," dressing-bags, and novelties of every description.

A really light pocket-camera for the holidays, is the Bébé, taking pictures $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and fitted with a Zeiss "Lessar" Lens (aperture of F 4.5) and first-class shutter. Objects a yard off can be focussed, and enlargements made to any reasonable size. Single metal slides or a changing box can be used, and a film pack adapter for flat films. The Bébé is on view at the Carl Zeiss showrooms, 13-14, Great Castle Street, Oxford Circus.

Visitors to Normandy and Brittany will be glad to know that the London and South Western Railway has introduced new features in the Southampton services. Daylight passages commence on July 25, the trips to Havre for Trouville, Etretat, Rouen, and Paris being on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and starting from Waterloo at 8.55 a.m., returning from Havre at 11.45 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays. The usual service runs on week-nights and, commencing July 30, from the Continent, on Sunday nights as well. For Brittany the triple - screw turbine 'steamer *Sarnia* has been placed on the Southampton-St. Malo service,' and the open sea passage reduced to six and a-half hours. The sailings are on alternate week-days to July 20, and after them daily (Sundays excepted). Cheap circular-tour tickets are issued from London, and fourteen-day excursion tickets, information as to which is free on application to Mr. Holmes, superintendent of the line, Waterloo Station.

"OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND FOES."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

THE study of Insects has always bulked largely in the special attractions not only of the professional zoologist, but also in those of the amateur naturalist. A cynical critic on one occasion asserted that an enthusiastic entomologist could spend a lifetime in the investigation of the antennæ of beetles. Why not? Again, insect-structure lends itself specially to the wants and desires of the microscopist. In the volume under notice, "Our Insect Friends and Foes," by F. Martin Duncan (Methuen), the study of the mouth-parts (witness Plate II.) the investigation of the wonderful compound eyes and of the feet (Plate III.), and the curious structure of the nervous system are all points which appeal strongly to the naturalist who peers below the surface of things. Again, in the general field of biology, the insect-class has always appealed strongly to naturalists, because of the many illustrations this group presents of evolutionary ways. We can range from seasonal and other variations of species, onwards to the wonders of mimicry here; and there are few, if any, limitations to the studies in the modification of animal forms which the insects present to view. Mr. Martin Duncan, we believe, is the son of a distinguished father, who, as an authority on natural history topics, contributed largely in his time to the literature of biology. His work on insect life in some ways foreshadowed the present volume, which may be recommended as an up-to-date account of the ways and works of the insect-group. There are 54 illustrations included in the book, taken from photographs by the author. These range from microscopic details to pictures of full-grown insects, and nests of ants and of bees. The subjects have been carefully selected and popularly treated, and it strikes us that this volume is exactly that which a boy or girl interested in nature-study would prize as a guide to investigations in the field. We have chapters on "Insect Communities," on the poison-apparatus of insects, on the relations between flowers and insects, and even on the influence and work of insects as carriers of disease. One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Duncan's work is that devoted to the subject of "insect actors." Therein he discusses the always interesting topic of mimicry, which Darwin designated "the art of the actor" applied to the ends of animal life. This is a feature of insect life which alone is calculated to teach us some remarkable lessons regarding evolution at large, and it is one, moreover, which lends itself to practical study and observation even at our own doors. Not the least instructive parts of Mr. Duncan's volume are those he devotes to the description of insect-mechanism and structure. Even the study of the varieties of mouth found in this class—suctorial, masticatory, and other and combined types—show how, in a marvellous way, nature has evolved from a common type the special features required for the different modes of life of her insect-children.

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made by Antexema—Face Spots, Eczema and Rashes speedily cured.

YOU cannot look at the two illustrations without realising the extraordinary contrast. In the one picture you see the face of a skin sufferer who is disfigured, humiliated, and worried by skin illness, and in the other the same face is seen, but it is now clear, spotless, and unblemished. This wonderful transformation has been worked by Antexema, which will do as much for you as it has already done for thousands of others. A Free Trial of Antexema is offered to all who wish to test this wonderful remedy.

Nothing so detracts from the appearance as redness or roughness of the skin, pimples or blackheads on the face, or a bad complexion. Antexema is not offered to the public as a skin beautifier, though on this ground alone it ranks very high, and innumerable men and women whose skin was disfigured have now a clear skin owing to its use. Antexema does not plaster over or cover up skin blemishes, as so-called beautifiers do, but removes the disfigurement, and by rendering the skin healthy, restores the beautiful complexion with which Nature endowed you.

Never forget the important fact that your skin does not become seriously ill without warning. Before any severe skin complaint attacks you, there are always signs that something is wrong. Eczema and such troubles do not get you in their grip without first of all giving you notice of their approach. The point for you is to heed Nature's warning. Do that, and you will escape skin illness.

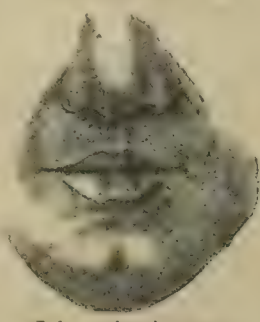
Go and look at your mirror and see whether your skin is healthy. If it looks red, rough, cracked, or chafed, or if you have a rash, eruption, or breaking-out upon it,

this is clear proof it is unhealthy, and that you should apply Antexema immediately. You will thus obtain instant relief, and the progress of your skin affection will at once stop, and you will start on the road to perfect skin health. At the same time take Antexema Granules to purify your blood, and you must make it an invariable rule to use Antexema Soap for both bath and toilet, as it embodies the fragrance and healing, antiseptic virtues of the pine forest, and greatly assists your cure. By thus adopting the Antexema treatment you stop any threatened skin complaint and avoid future discomfort and disfigurement. Why not begin your cure to-day?

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Where is the sense of using a messy, and possibly injurious, ointment if you are suffering from eczema or some other skin illness? You say you hope it will do you good; but the question is, "Does it?" No! You find that it does you no good, and, as a matter of fact, your skin trouble becomes worse than it was before you began with it. The reason is simple. You are not following common-sense lines and adopting Nature's method of cure. Any kind of ointment almost will make the bad place feel comfortable just while it is on—that is, supposing the numerous bandages which you have to use to prevent the greasy ointment spoiling your clothes allow you any comfort at all. The moment, however, that the ointment is removed the trouble is as bad as before, or even worse.

What are the requirements of a common-sense cure? A common-sense remedy should at once dry over the affected part and form a convenient, invisible, air-proof covering which will keep out dust, grit, and germs, which do terrible mischief when they find entrance. A common-sense cure is one that will instantly stop the distressing irritation and burning pain, and enable a new and healthy skin to grow in place of an old unhealthy skin. That is precisely what Antexema does. That is exactly why it succeeds where everything else fails. Antexema is a cooling, soothing, healing, creamy liquid which when gently applied to the sore, cracked, inflamed, or broken skin, dries at once, and thus becomes



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Antexema

THE KING IN EDINBURGH



THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO EDINBURGH: THE ROYAL CARRIAGE PASSING UNDER THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Edinburgh gave a most enthusiastic welcome to the King and Queen on their arrival in the city last Monday, and emulated London on Coronation Day in the beauty of its decorations. These consisted largely of flowering plants hung in baskets from Venetian masks, while every window-ledge was gay with flowers. At the entry into Princes Street there was a magnificent

arch on which were inscribed the words: "God Bless the King and Queen" and "Edinburgh welcomes the King and Queen." The royal party arrived by train and were met at the Caledonian Station by the Duke of Connaught. Large crowds were gathered all along the processional route to Holyrood, and cheered their Majesties as they drove by.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.

THE HOUSE OF USHER

IN the great world of art, Athens was the centre of art, using the term in its widest sense; and to-day her temples and her great buildings still attract those to whom the beauties which are the strong influences of life make the strongest appeal.

It was eminently fitting, therefore, that, amid all the military display in connection with the Coronation, the dedication of the new temple of art should have taken place in the Modern Athens, as Edinburgh still delights to be called. Eminently fitting, too, that the ceremony



THE DONOR OF £100,000 FOR BUILDING USHER HALL: THE LATE MR. ANDREW USHER, SON OF THE FOUNDER OF THE FIRM. As mentioned in our article, Mr. Andrew Usher, who died some year ago, gave £100,000 to build a public hall for musical purposes in Edinburgh. Owing to delays in obtaining a site, the building was not begun in his lifetime. The foundation-stone was laid by the King during his visit to Edinburgh.

services, of which his Majesty is the recognised head, his laying of the foundation-stone of Usher Hall also links his name with art in its most universally appealing guise—for the new hall is, primarily, dedicated to the service of music.

It owes its existence to the liberality of the late Andrew Usher, a son of the original founder of the famous house of whisky-distillers, Andrew Usher and Co., whose name is known and held in high esteem in every part of the civilised world. It was in the early part of the nineteenth century that the firm came into being. It has thus existed during six reigns, and it has gone on growing greater with the passage of time.

When the original Andrew Usher first started the business, it had, necessarily, to be on a small scale; and in consequence of the prevailing taste for

brandy, the whisky which he sold was almost entirely for local consumption. When he died, his two sons, Andrew and John Usher, succeeded him, and largely developed the business. They were both well known for their liberality during their life, but they are now dead. In 1806, some years before his death, Mr. Andrew Usher, who had become a rich man and was exceedingly fond of music, was impressed by the fact that Edinburgh was badly supplied with that form of art. He thought that if a building



THE FOUNDER OF THE HOUSE OF USHER: ANDREW USHER THE FIRST.

of laying the foundation-stone should have been performed by his Majesty in person, as part of the State programme connected with the royal visit to the city, which is one of the most beautiful in the Empire. If the various ceremonials attendant on the Coronation insisted on the dominance of the Military and Naval



THE DONOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH: THE LATE SIR JOHN USHER, Bt.

were erected which could worthily claim to be the home of music in the city, musicians would be attracted to go there, and would thus stimulate the advance of the art to which he was devoted. He therefore resolved to give the sum of £100,000 to the city for the erection of a public hall in which music and musicians would have



A TEMPLE OF MUSIC TO BE BUILT IN THE MODERN ATHENS: USHER HALL, OF WHICH KING GEORGE LAID THE FOUNDATION-STONE DURING HIS VISIT TO EDINBURGH. Our drawing shows the appearance which Usher Hall will present when it is completed. It will seat 3500 people. The main entrances are flanked by Doric pilasters surmounted by symbolic groups and Roman braziers. It will be a temple of music worthy of the Modern Athens, as Edinburgh is called. The hall will stand close to the Lyceum Theatre, and has frontages on the Lothian Road, Grindlay Street, and Cambridge Street. As already mentioned, the late Mr. Andrew Usher bequeathed £100,000 for the building of this hall.

the primary consideration. The difficulties in connection with the acquisition of a suitable site have, for the most part, been overcome, and the long delay in beginning the work, which has now been happily terminated under the direct inspiration of the chief personage of the Empire.

In connection with the munificent public spirit of the Usher family, it should be noted that Mr. John Usher, who

the national drink of Scotland is universal, it would appear that its introduction is of comparatively recent origin. Indeed, while alcohol made by fermentation dates back to a very early period of authentic history, alcohol made by fermentation and distillation is of comparatively recent origin. It has not been traced to an earlier writer than an Arabian of the eleventh century.

While no date can be set for the first manufacture of whisky in Scotland, it was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that the sale of it was regulated. Then the Town Council of Glasgow issued regulations for the people who "brew, still, or tap ale or other wine," the latter not being brewed, as might be expected from the name, but whisky. As tending also to show the lateness of the introduction of the national Scotch liquor, it may be pointed out that while the first duty on British spirits was levied in England in 1660, it was not until nearly a century and a-half later that it was generally collected in Scotland.

One of the first distillers in the Highlands to take out a Government license was named George Smith, of Glenlivet. This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that, to-day, the whole output of the famous Glenlivet Distillery, which has a world-wide reputation, is controlled by Messrs. Usher. This distillery, it may

markets in the northern parts of Scotland in kegs, packed in the backs of peats, which pass a long way over the dreary moorland tracks. What a contrast to the conditions which the present controllers of the Glenlivet Distillery enjoy, when the cargoes of the fastest trains and the finest steamers are at their disposal for carrying their produce to the remotest districts of the world!

In order to take advantage of the opportunities which these markets offer, it need hardly be said that the finest organisation is necessary, and it has to be backed up by that wealth which enables the facilities required for the purpose to be controlled. Among such facilities, the question of warehouses for the storing of whisky is one of the largest. Some of these belong to the firm, and some to the largest of its kind in the world. At St. Leonards, one of these is a building of 1,000,000 cubic feet, and is probably the largest of its kind in the world. The firm holds a very large one, and is equivalent to about twenty-five million bottles.

Not less marked than the change in the conditions under which Messrs. Usher have risen to their present eminence is the change in the taste of the nation. In the early days of Scotland, whisky was not only a beverage, but a tonic, and it was the result of a long and arduous



ONE OF THE PRESENT PARTNERS IN THE HOUSE OF USHER: SIR A. OLIVER RIDDELL.

and arduous process. To-day, it is a beverage, and it is the result of a long and arduous process. To-day, it is a beverage, and it is the result of a long and arduous process.

The firm's great impetus undoubtedly came in the early 'eighties, when whisky began to supersede brandy as a recognised beverage. Up to that time, indeed, the people in England, at any rate, might be said to have been living in the brandy-and-soda period, so universal was the use of the latter. Gradually, however, the Scotch whisky, which was produced in the most careful and purest manner, began to displace brandy as a beverage.

With a view to securing Messrs. Usher's position in the whisky trade, and to the extension of their business, at home and abroad, they have developed their export trade, which had already been extensive for a number of years. To-day they are represented by leading firms all over the world, and their organisation is so complete that in every important centre in practically every country, the foremost houses are closely identified with Messrs. Usher's interests.

This export trade is controlled by the London House, which does business under the name of Messrs. Frank, Riddell and Co., of 20, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

The present partners are Messrs. Patrick Riddell and D. J. Dalrymple. It is worth noting that the firm's business in that part of England extends to the south of London.

In the district of Usher House, the services of the city of London, the firm has a large and valuable name, and it takes its place in the list of those which have realised the public call for pure whisky. In sinking a large sum for the common good they have for themselves an enduring reputation and a fame similar



WHERE ONE OF THE FIRST DISTILLING LICENSES IN THE HIGHLANDS WAS TAKEN OUT: THE "GLENLIVET" DISTILLERY, NOW CONTROLLED BY MESSRS. USHER.

was afterwards created a Baronet, presented Edinburgh with an Institute of Public Health. He, however, did not leave money for the building, but had it erected in his own lifetime, and handed over the title-deeds to the city.

Usher Hall, as it will be known for all time, will stand close to the Lyceum Theatre, immediately off the Lothian Road, on which it has an angle-frontage of 85 feet, while it has a frontage of 140 feet on Grindlay Street and a frontage of 112 feet on Cambridge Street. The chief or central doorway is situated in Cambridge Street and gives the entrance to the grand tier.

The general plan of the hall is horseshoe shape, and it contains three main divisions—the area, the grand tier, and the upper gallery. These seat respectively 1470 people, 540 people, and 990 people, while the platform accommodates 500 people. The hall has, therefore, seating capacity for 3500 people.

The main entrances are flanked by Doric pilasters surmounted by emblematical groups and Roman braziers. All the external walls are of stone and the internal ones of brick, while the two staircases to the grand tier and the columns of the central crush-hall are to be of marble. When finished, therefore, the hall will be in every way worthy of the artistic purpose for which it is intended, and it will also be able to be used for civic and communal purposes, as occasion may require.

Even though the supervision of the whole scheme is, necessarily, one for the public authorities, it is inevitable that each stage of its progress will be followed with the keenest interest by the present partners of the firm whose name is thus philanthropically identified with the artistic development of Edinburgh. These gentlemen are Sir Oliver Riddell, who has been connected with the house for more than half a century; Sir Robert Usher, Bt., the son of Sir John in 1860, and succeeded his father



GIVEN TO EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY IN 1902 BY THE LATE SIR JOHN USHER, Bt., THE JOHN USHER INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The inscription on the building reads as follows: "University of Edinburgh. The John Usher Institute of Public Health. Presented to the University by Sir John Usher, of Norton and Wells, Baronet, May, 1902."

Usher, who was born in the title in 1902: Mr. Frank J. Usher, who contested Midlothian in the Unionist interest against Lord Dalmeny in 1906, and Mr. G. H. Lindsay.

In considering the remarkable rise of the house of Usher and its still increasing prestige, it is worth recalling the significant fact that up to the middle of the nineteenth century whisky was hardly heard of as a beverage south of the Tweed. So rapidly, however, did the taste spread that in 1860 there were one hundred and twenty-six distilleries in Scotland. Of these, one hundred and thirteen used malt only in the manufacture of their

be added, is the only one in the Glen of the River Spey, which is a tributary of the Spey. In addition to controlling the produce of the Glenlivet Distillery, Messrs. Usher are the proprietors of the Edinburgh Distillery. The excellence of whisky depends upon three factors—good barley, good water, and good peats. There is no better barley in the world than Morayshire barley, to the selection of which, and the supervising of the conditions under which it is harvested, the utmost care is given.

Patrick Riddell and D. J. Dalrymple. It is worth noting that the firm's business in that part of England extends to the south of London.

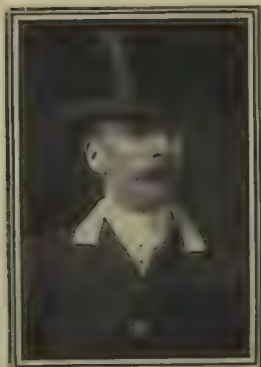
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ONE OF THE LARGEST BUILDINGS FOR THE STORAGE OF WHISKY IN THE WORLD: THE ST. LEONARDS WAREHOUSE OF MESSRS. USHER.

In the old days, when the original licensee of Glenlivet carried on his trade, there were hardly any roads in the Highlands, and the whisky was conveyed to the

to that of the great Roman poet who, realising the nobility of his genius, proudly exclaimed, "I have builded a monument more lasting than bronze."



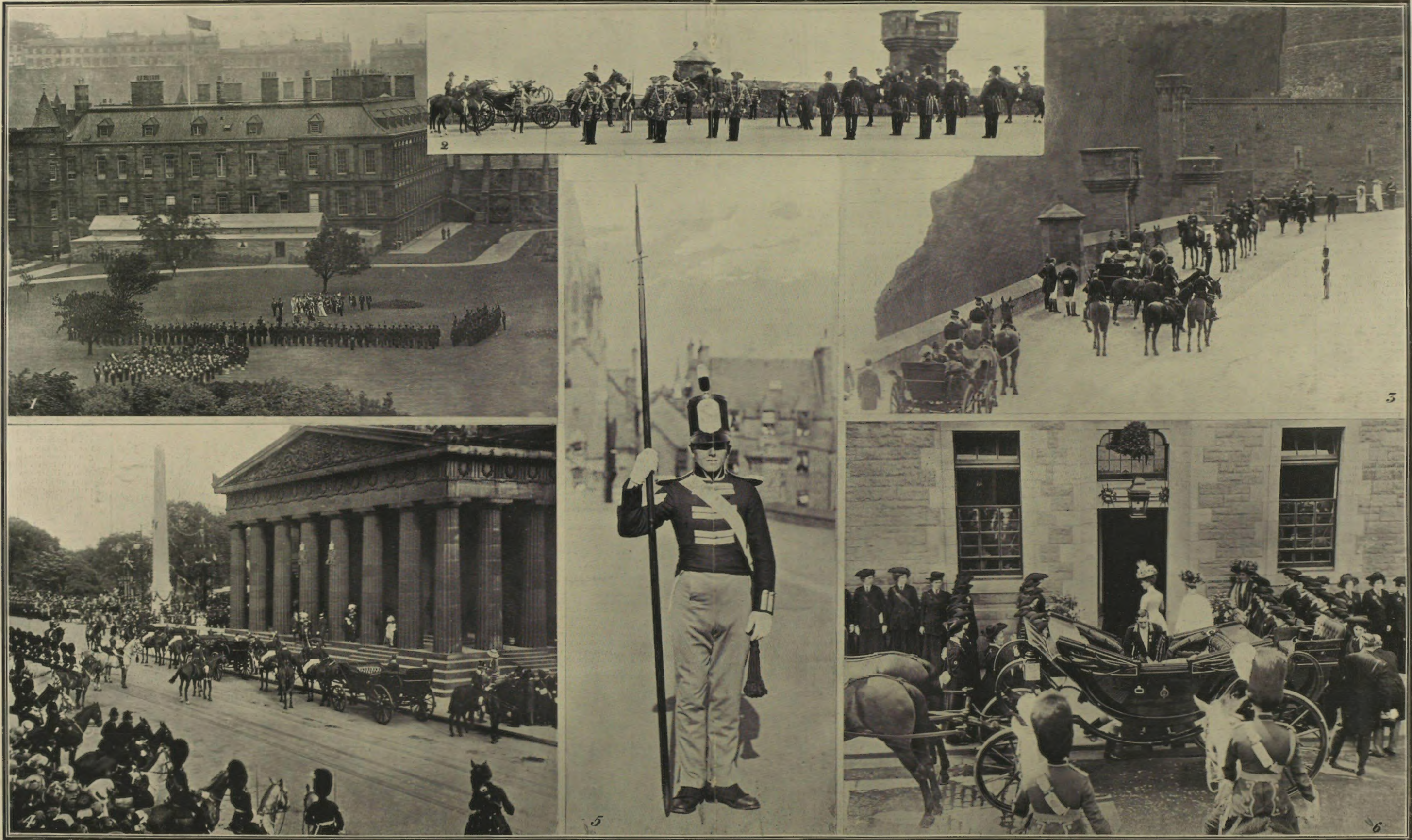
ONE OF THE PRESENT PARTNERS IN THE HOUSE OF USHER: SIR ROBERT USHER, Bt., M.F.H.

spirit, and that malt was made from barley grown principally at home. Now there are somewhere about two hundred distilleries in Scotland, and, as was the case twenty years ago, nearly all of them use locally grown barley for making their spirit.

Although the belief that whisky has always been

"THE CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH, EVER SINCE MY CHILDHOOD, I HAVE ENJOYED MANY HAPPY EXPERIENCES":

THE KING'S CORONATION VISIT TO EDINBURGH.



1. THE BODYGUARD WHICH, TRADITION TELLS, FELL AROUND JAMES IV. AT FLODDEN: THE CONSECRATION OF THE NEW COLOURS PRESENTED BY THE KING TO THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS, IN HOLYROOD GARDEN.

2. "SIR, I WAIT YOUR MAJESTY'S COMMAND TO SUMMON THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH TO OPEN ITS GATES TO YOUR MAJESTIES": THE MEDIEVAL FORMALITIES OBSERVED TO ADMIT THE KING INTO EDINBURGH CASTLE.

3. "ADVANCE THE KING. ALL'S WELL": THE ROYAL CARRIAGE WAITING TO ENTER EDINBURGH CASTLE.

4. ROYAL INTEREST IN SCOTTISH ART: THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING AFTER A VISIT TO THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

5. REMINISCENT OF THE PENINSULAR WAR PERIOD: A CORPORAL OF THE ROYAL SCOTS IN THE UNIFORM OF 1800, ON THE ESPLANADE AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

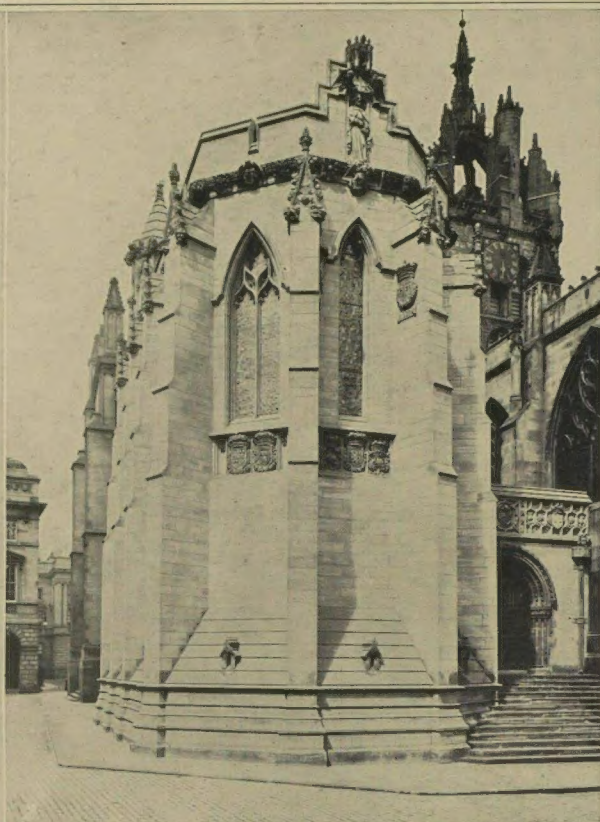
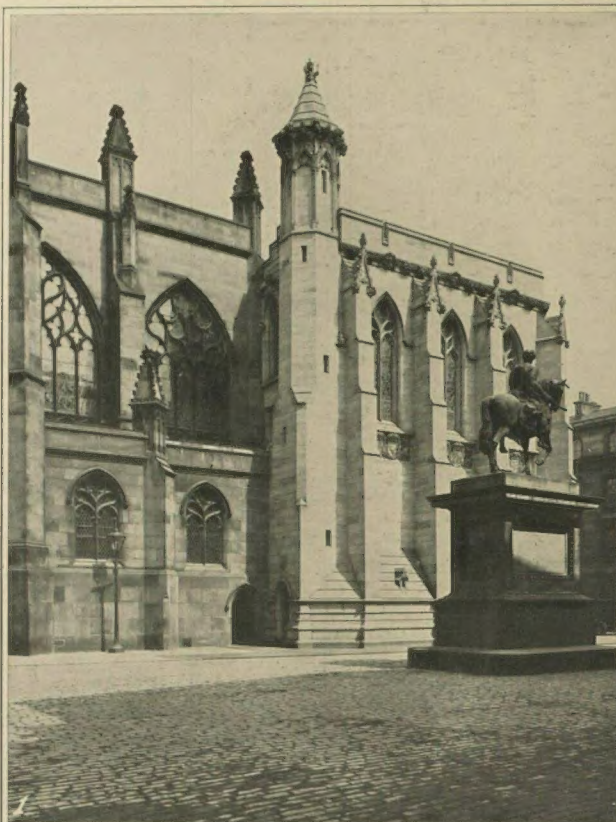
6. THE QUEEN'S SEPARATE VISIT OF INSPECTION: HER MAJESTY ENTERING THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, THROUGH A DETACHMENT OF THE WOMEN OF SCOTLAND FIRST AID CORPS.

On Tuesday morning the King held an inspection of the Royal Company of Archers, the Sovereign's bodyguard in Scotland, on the lawn at Holyrood Palace. This ancient Company, composed of the flower of the Scottish nobility, possesses authentic records which go back more than two centuries, and it is probably of much greater antiquity. Tradition tells that on the field of Flodden, around the body of James IV., were heaped the bodies of his faithful Archers who had died in his defence. The present Captain-General of the Company is the Duke of Buccleuch. The uniform is dark green, relieved with crimson cord, and a cap with an eagle's feather. Each man carries a bow and arrows, and a short sword. The Company formed up in three sides of a square, the drums were piled, and the new colours placed upon them. Our photograph (No. 1) shows the Chaplain, the Very Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod, conducting the service of consecration. Behind him are the Prince of Wales, the King, the Queen, and Princess Mary. When, later in the day, the King and Queen visited Edinburgh Castle, picturesque medieval formalities were observed. As the royal carriage drove

up, Lyon King of Arms saluted and said: "Sir, I wait your Majesty's commands to summon the Castle of Edinburgh to open its gates to your Majesties." The King having given the command, Lyon called: "Officers of Arms, right turn, quick march." They marched to the drawbridge, and a fanfare of trumpets summoned the wardens. Then came the challenge from the gate. "Halt, who goes there?" The word of parole, "Thiside," having been given by March Pursuivant, Lyon cried, "By command of King George, I summon the Castle of Edinburgh to open its Gates to the King." Then the sentry shouted, "Guard turn out. Advance the King. All's well!" On the esplanade, outside the Castle, where this ceremony took place, was stationed a corporal of the Royal Scots wearing the picturesque uniform of a hundred years ago, consisting of blue trousers, a red tunic with crossed white bands, and a shako with a white pompon in front. During Tuesday the Queen visited the Hospital for Women and Children in Whitehouse Loan, where she opened the new wing; and in the afternoon their Majesties visited the Royal Scottish Academy, being received by Sir James Guthrie.

THE FIRST CHAPEL FOR THE KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE: THE NEW BUILDING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY F. C. INGLIS.



1. THE EXTERIOR OF THE NEW CHAPEL FOR THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

3. THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL: THE EAST END, WITH THE CHAIR WHEREIN THE NEW KNIGHTS WILL BE INVESTED.

2. THE EASTERN APSIDAL END OF THE NEW CHAPEL, SHOWING THE FIGURE OF THE PATRON SAINT OF SCOTLAND, ST. ANDREW.

4. THE WEST END OF THE CHAPEL: THE KING'S DOUBLE STALL AND THE STALLS OF THE KNIGHTS.

The first evidence of the actual existence of the Order of the Thistle is its "revival" by James II. of England and VII. of Scotland. His deposition temporarily deprived the Order of any importance, but Queen Anne revived its dignity. Until now the Knights of the Thistle had no chapel wherein to hang their banners, but by the generosity of Lord Leven and Melville and his two brothers, who devoted £40,000 to this purpose, the present Chapel, which his Majesty arranged to open on Wednesday, was built. The chapel is attached

to the cathedral of St. Giles at Edinburgh, and, though small, has been beautifully carried out. The Order consists of the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and eighteen Knights, including the two last to be invested, the Earl of Mar and Kellie and Lord Reay, who entered the Order on Wednesday. The stalls are under richly carved canopies, above which can be seen the "achievements" of the Knights—namely, the sword and the helmet, the crest and the mantling.

MESSRS. WILLIAM ANDERSON AND SONS.

THE military spirit which was so strongly emphasised during the Coronation festivities in London was not less conspicuous during the ceremonials attendant upon his Majesty's visit to Edinburgh. Uniforms flourished everywhere. Naturally, all the famous regiments were represented, but, in accordance with the fitness of things, Scottish uniforms predominated. Here were men of the famous Black Watch, there the scarcely less celebrated Seaforth and Gordon Highlanders. Side by side with the tartan of the Argyll and Sutherland and Cameron Highlanders was the picturesque uniform of the "Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland," to give "this interesting survival of other days," its full title.

Many of the uniforms of these and of other notable regiments were made by Messrs. William Anderson and Sons, who have a great vogue as military tailors. Their fame is not confined to Scotland, but extends to the farthest quarters of the globe.

The spirit of militarism pervading the whole of Messrs. Anderson's establishment has been the growth of more than forty years, and the present partners, Messrs. William Kinloch Anderson and William Hislop Anderson, may well be proud of their position. Inheriting a fine reputation, they have increased it by the finest business qualities, coupled with courtesy and fair dealing, and by giving their personal attention to every detail.

The founder of the firm was the late Mr. William Anderson, who began the business in 1868, at 15, George Street. He was joined, soon afterwards, by his two sons,

Mr. William J. Kinloch Anderson (in his time a Bailie of the City of Edinburgh) and Mr. Andrew Hislop Anderson, who, like their father, are now dead. It was about twenty years ago that the existing partners entered the firm, when it removed to its present large, well-lighted, and handsomely appointed quarters at 14, George Street.

regiments. At that time, privates as well as officers provided their uniforms at their own expense.

The military department of the firm probably received its greatest impetus, in recent years, during the latter part of 1899 and the years 1900 and 1901—the period of the South African War, when very large numbers of outfits were made for all arms of the service.

The firm naturally supplies all the Highland and other Scottish regiments, the production of the Feather Bonnets worn by the latter being one of its special features. It likewise stocks the tartans for all regiments which wear them, as well as the elaborate ornaments like dirks, skean dhus, brooches, etc., which go to finish off the civil as well as the military dress.

Besides the uniforms for regiments such as the English Infantry of the Line, the Royal Engineers, and the Royal Artillery, the firm has specially laid itself out to serve the Territorial Battalions and other regiments, as the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Army Service Corps, etc., in addition to providing the uniforms of Indian and Colonial regiments. Messrs. Anderson also supply Court dress, Diplomatic uniforms, and, in short, every uniform worn in the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Some five years ago, a branch was opened at 196, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, and it is a great success. Now the firm is breaking fresh ground in Canada, where there is a great demand from the many Militia regiments which have adopted the uniform of Scottish regiments wearing the kilt. Its large clientele includes men in Africa, India, the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. In fact, the name of William Anderson and Sons is known in military circles wherever the English language is spoken.



AN ESTABLISHMENT PERVADED BY THE SPIRIT OF MILITARISM: THE EDINBURGH PREMISES OF MESSRS. WILLIAM ANDERSON AND SONS, THE FAMOUS MILITARY TAILORS.

As mentioned in our article on the subject, Messrs. William Anderson and Sons, of Edinburgh, have a world-wide reputation as military tailors; in fact, "the spirit of militarism pervades the whole of their establishment." They also supply Court dress, Diplomatic uniforms, and, in short, every uniform which is worn in the British Isles and in the British Dominions beyond the Seas.

Military outfitting is, of course, the mainstay of the business, but it has also a fine reputation for civil tailoring, with breeches and hunting garments as specialities.

Uniforms had a particular attraction for the firm from the outset. In fact, some of their first orders were for this class of goods, many of them being for Volunteer

regiments which have adopted the uniform of Scottish regiments wearing the kilt. Its large clientele includes men in Africa, India, the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. In fact, the name of William Anderson and Sons is known in military circles wherever the English language is spoken.

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This is the boy with the ruddy cheeks who romps with the maid with the merry laugh who lives in the Home that Fry built.



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